POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1821.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—The two Mutiny, and several other Bills, received the royal assent in the House of Lords, on the 24th of March. On the 26th Lord Grenville presented a petition from the University of Oxford against the Catholic Bill; several petitions were also presented, praying relief from agricultural distress. Lord Ellenborough moved on the 27th, that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to use his mediation to restore peace between Austria and Naples, on such terms as should preserve the honour of Austria, and the tranquillity and independence of Italy. After an animated debate, the motion was negatived without a division. On the 28th the Irish Witchcraft Repeal Bill was received from the Commons, and some business of little moment disposed of. The 28th, 29th, and 30th, were principally occupied in hearing appeals and receiving petitions. On Monday, April 2, several petitions complaining of the distressed state of agriculture were presented. Sir John Newport presented the Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill from the House of Commons, on the 3d; and the Earl of Donoughmore moved the first reading of the same, which was agreed to. The House sat on the 4th and 5th, but no measure of importance came before it. April the 6th, the royal assent was declared to the Commercial Intercourse Bill, Court of King's Bench Dispatch of Business Bill, Grampound Witnesses Indemnity Bill, Husbandry Horse Duties Bill, and several other Bills. Petitions were also presented against the Catholic Bill; among them one from the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy of Limerick. The Lord Chancellor doubted if the latter could be received, as coming from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, a person not known to the state, or appointed by the crown. The petition, however, was laid on the table. April the 9th, the Duke of Gloucester presented a petition from the University of Cambridge against the Catholic Bill, observing, that, as on a former occasion, he should not take any part in the discussion of the question to which it related. Similar petitions were presented from St. Alban's, the clergy of Bath and Wells, Gloucester, Ely, and Sarum. Agricultural petitions were also presented from certain occupiers in Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire. Earl Donoughmore postponed the second reading of the Catholic Bill to Monday the 16th. The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was postponed till the following Friday, after the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lauderdale had expressed their disapprobation of the measure. On the 10th, the Earl of Egremont presented petitions from numerous occupiers of land in Sussex, complaining of agricultural distress. His Lordship said, he could not refrain from expressing a hope that Parliament would not separate for the present year without adopting some measure for the relief of the country. This desirable purpose might, he thought, be effected by prohibiting the importation of foreign corn. The petitions were ordered to be laid on the table. A considerable number of petitions was presented against the Catholic Bill. On the 11th, the Earl of Donoughmore presented several petitions from Irish Catholics, disapproving of that part of the Catholic Bill which related to securities required of the clergy. The noble lord hoped the Bill would receive some modification on these points before it passed into a law. The Lord Chancellor said, when the question was discussed he would undertake to shew, that the conjoint Bill contained some provisions which were contrary to the law of the country. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition from the

Quakers of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, praying for a revision of the criminal code; but the words "most respectfully" being used, instead of "most humbly," the petition was objected to by the Lord Chancellor, and declined for the informality. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade: the branches to which it related were, first, to the Asiatic trade, conducted under licenses from the India Company; secondly, to trade with the Asiatic islands, conducted under licenses from the Board of Controul; and thirdly, to the trade with Canton. The report set forth the advantages to be derived from the further extension of facilities under these three distinct heads, and how the facilities might be obtained, and secured against abuse, without interfering with the interests of the India Company. On the 12th and 13th several petitions were presented against the Catholic Bill, and for a revision of the penal code. Evidence was also heard on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill. The second reading of the Bill for the removal of the Catholic Disabilities was moved by Lord Donoughmore on the 16th. His Lordship contended, that policy required, and justice demanded, that the Catholics, who composed one-fourth of the population of the United Kingdom, and four-fifths of the population of Ireland, should have those claims extended to them, which they then prayed for. His Lordship then suggested an alteration or two in the clauses relative to the compulsory oath, and the consolidation of two commissioners, mentioned in the Bill, into one. The Earl of Mansfield opposed the Bill *in toto*, and insisted that the spirit of the Catholic religion was the same that it had ever been. He contended that the Church of England was endangered by the measure, and that its ruin would involve the peace and prosperity of the kingdom. The Duke of Sussex supported the Bill; and the Marquis of Buckingham said that Parliament would be ultimately obliged, step by step, to admit the Catholics into all the benefits of the constitution—he appealed to every Noble Lord present if that was not their conviction—what, then, was the use, or what could be their object in postponing it to a future and remote period? The Bishop of Norwich supported the Bill. Lord Redesdale said, that the measure invaded the laws for securing the Protestant establishment, and provided that the authority of the Pope of Rome should be most fully recognized within this realm. He moved, that the Bill be read that day six months. The Earl of Harrowby saw no danger that could possibly arise out of the Bill. In the midst of the debate the House adjourned until the following day, when the Duke of York rose and opposed the motion, which he believed contrary to the principles of the Revolution of 1688.—The Earl of Darnley regretted to hear the heir to the crown oppose the measure. The more he himself heard and saw, the more he was confirmed in an opposite opinion. The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill, on the grounds that it was better for the interests of religion, that there should be a worse religion established, with an enlightened toleration, than no establishment at all; that the Bill could not be passed unless the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed; and that it would be in opposition to the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement. His Lordship concluded by hoping, that the names of Grey, Grenville, Holland, Spencer, and Lansdowne, would not go down to posterity coupled with a measure so injurious to the civil and religious liberties of the country. Lord Grenville said, there never was a happier moment for passing the Bill than the present; and if rejected the decision could not be final. Lord Liverpool began by stating, that there were not three lines of the Bill to which he could give his assent. If this Bill passed, the clergy in Ireland would be naturally anxious to make theirs the established religion; and another consequence would be, that all other religious sects would be equally entitled to seats in the House. Quakers, Jews, and all persuasions, would be entitled to an equal eligibility. The King would be the only person in the realm who was prevented from exercising

the liberty of conscience. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Melville, Somers, and Ashburnham, spoke in favour of the Bill, and Lord Sidmouth in opposition to it. The House then divided on the question for the second reading as follows: contents, 72; proxies, 48—120; non-contents, 90; proxies, 69—159: majority 39.—The following are the names of the peers who voted personally, or by proxy, on the second reading:—

For the second reading of the Bill.—Dukes, Sussex, Devonshire, Grafton, Argyle, Leinster.—Marquises, Buckingham, Lansdowne, Headfort, Camden, Anglesea, Conyngham, Wellesley.—Earls, Harrowby, Thanet, Jersey, Elgin, Cassillis, Galloway, Stair, Roseberry, Aberdeen, Cowper, Harrington, Warwick, Fitzwilliam, De LaWarre, Spencer, Fortescue, Carnarvon, Charlemont, Darnley, Besborough, Donoughmore, Belmore, Limerick, Rosslyn, Grey, Minto, Morley, St. Germain's, Blesinton, Lauderdale.—Viscounts, Torrington, Melville, Hood, Granville, Duncan.—Bishop, Norwich.—Barons, Clinton, Dacre, Howard of Effingham, Howard de Walden, Say and Sele, Colville, King, Grantham, Holland, Hawke, Foley, Ashburton, Somers, Amherst, Grenville, Auckland, Dundas, Calthorpe, De Dunstanville, Lilford, Abercromby, Crewe, Ellenborough, Hill.

Proxies for the Bill.—Dukes, Somerset, Bedford. — Marquises, Stafford, Bute, Tweedale, Queensberry, Downshire.—Earls, Mulgrave, Breadalbane, Essex, Carysfort, Carlisle, Hardwicke, Granard, Kingston, Darlington, Oxford, Grosvenor, Suffolk, Albemarle, Waldegrave, Derby, Dartmouth, Clancarty. — Viscounts, Ducie, Keith, Anson, Hereford, Bolingbroke.—Bishop, Rochester.—Barons, Lynedoch, Yarborough, Sondes, Mendip, Monteagle, Belhaven, Glastonbury, Hutchinson, Melbourne, Berwick, Sherborne, Mount Cashel, Cawdor, Gwydir, Braybrooke, Alvanley, Carrington, Erskine.

Against the second reading of the Bill.—Dukes, York, Beaufort, Newcastle, Northumberland, Wellington. — Marquises, Winchester, Lothian, Cornwallis, Northampton, Donegal.—Earls, Westmoreland, Pembroke, Bridgewater, Winchilsea, Cardigan, Shaftesbury, Kinnoul, Glasgow, Plymouth, Coventry, Macclesfield, Pomfret, Harcourt, Bathurst, Aylesbury, Chatham, Abergavenny, Mount-Edgecumbe, Digby, Mansfield, Liverpool, Mayo, Enniskillen, O'Neil, Romney, Powis, Chichester, Lonsdale, Cathcart, Verulam, Whitworth, Brownlow, Longford, Abingdon.—Viscounts, Hampden, Sidney, Sidmouth, Lake, Exmouth, Curzon.—Barons, Eldon, Dynevor, Saltoun, Napier, Boston, Bagot, Selsey, Kenyon, Rolle, Bayning, Bolton, Northwick, St. Helen's, Redesdale, Dufferin, Arden, Gambier, Harris, Beresford, Walsingham. — Archbishops, Canterbury, York.—Bishops, London, Winchester, Lincoln, St. Asaph, Bangor, Exeter, St. David's, Salisbury, Ely, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Gloucester, Llandaff, Clogher, Killaloe, Kilmore, Worcester.

Proxies against the Bill.—Dukes, Clarence, Richmond, Mariborough, Rutland, Dorset.—Marquises, Salisbury, Bath, Hertford, Exeter, Cholmondeley.—Earls, Huntingdon, Denbigh, Stamford, Scarborough, Poulett, Aylesford, Graham, Portsmouth, Radnor, Norwich, Egremont, Strange, Malmesbury, Craven, Nelson, Orford, Harewood, Beauchamp.—Viscounts, Falmouth, Dudley and Ward, Maynard.—Barons, De Clifford, Zouche, Willoughby de Broke, Middleton, Rivers, Rodney, Huntley, Montague, Waterford, Suffield, Douglas, Stuart, Saltersford, Broderick, Rous, Wodehouse, Ely, Sheffield, Manners, Combermere, Aboyn, Prudhoe, Home, Kellie, Balcarras, Forbes, Gray, Thomond, Carrick, Farnham, Charleville, Carleton.—Bishops, Durham, Chichester, Hereford, Carlisle.—Archbishop Armagh.

On the 18th and 19th, some business of little moment was transacted; and on the latter of those evenings, the House adjourned until the 1st of May.

House of Commons.—On Monday, March the 26th, several petitions were presented relative to agricultural distress; and the House went into a committee upon the Roman Catholic Bill, when several verbal amendments were made, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d clauses of the Bill agreed to. The 27th was also principally occupied in a committee on that Bill, when several clauses were proposed by its opponents, and negatived. On the 28th, the House was occupied on the same subject. On the 29th, Mr. Hume stated, that the expenses of keeping Buonaparte at St. Helena amounted

to 415,000*l.* per annum; he moved for the correspondence between Government and the East India Company, in which it was stipulated, that the Company should be indemnified, on an average of two years, for the losses they might sustain in consequence of Buonaparte's imprisonment there. Mr. Hume also moved for an account of all the sums expended for Buonaparte in England, and if any part of such sums were repaid, and from what sources; which motions were agreed to. The report on the Catholic Bill was also brought up, and the third reading fixed for the following Monday. On the 30th, the motion for the House going into a committee on the army estimates, being made, Mr. Hume proposed certain resolutions, declaratory of the increase which had taken place on the staff since 1792, and on the increase of all salaries in public offices, augmented since 1792; with a view to their reduction. His motion was lost by a majority of 50 to 29. The House then went into a committee of supply, and several divisions took place on motions for reductions, which were negatived. Monday April 2, Sir John Newport having moved the third reading of the Catholic Bill, Sir William Scott spoke against it, and moved that it be read a third time that day six months. This was seconded by Sir G. Hill, and supported by Mr. Ellis, of Dublin, Mr. Goulbourn, Mr. Peel; and opposed by Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Canning, and others. The House divided—for the third reading, 216—against it, 197—majority for it, 19.—Several amendments were proposed by Mr. Peel and Mr. Croker, and negatived; other verbal ones were carried, and the Bill then finally passed. —The following is an abstract of the Bill:—

The preamble sets forth the oath of supremacy, and states, that the Roman Catholics are desirous of taking the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, but entertain scruples with regard to the oath of supremacy, as they apprehend it might be construed into a disclaimer of the spiritual authority of the Pope or Church of Rome, in matters of religious belief. The enactments specify, that, after the passing of the act, the Roman Catholics shall be required to take the following oath, in the stead of the oath of supremacy: "I, A. B. do swear, that I do from my heart detest, abhor, and abjure, as impious and unchristian, the doctrine and position, that princes excommunicated or deposed by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever; and I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm, that in any manner, or for any purpose, conflicts or interferes with the duty of full and undivided allegiance, which by the laws of this realm is due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, from all his subjects, or with the civil duty and obedience which is due to his courts, civil and ecclesiastical, in all matters concerning the legal rights of his subjects, or any of them." The declarations against the sacrifice of the mass, transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, and the Virgin Mary, to be repealed. Roman Catholics to be admitted to appear in any of his Majesty's courts, or in any sheriff's court, or before the magistrates of royal burghs, to take and subscribe the said oath; the certificate of the proper officer of such court to be sufficient evidence that the said oath has been duly taken; no other oath to be required of any Roman Catholic, other than such as may, by law, be required of his Majesty's other subjects; the taking of the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, however, not to be dispensed with. No Roman Catholic to be capable of succeeding to the throne; of holding any office in the Universities, or any of the ecclesiastical courts; of giving presentments to any living; or of advising his Majesty, either directly or indirectly, in the disposal of any office or preferment, lay or ecclesiastical, in the United Protestant Church of England and Ireland, or in the Church of Scotland; or of holding the office of lord high chancellor, lord keeper or commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain, or of lord lieutenant, or lord deputy, or other the chief governor or chief governors of Ireland; nor are Roman Catholics to vote at any vestry meeting, for levying money to re-build or repair any parish church; or for the disposal of any estate belonging to any church; for the salary of parish clerk, or the appointment of churchwarden.

On the 3d, petitions were presented

against the Malt-tax. The committee of privileges reported on the petition of the electors of Carlisle, complaining of the Magistrates for introducing the military at the late election: the committee censured the conduct of the Magistrates, but refrained from recommending any proceedings upon the petition. The Malt-Tax Repeal Bill was lost, on the second reading, by a majority of 242 to 144. There was not a sufficient number of members present on the following day to form a House; but on the 5th, Lord Cranborne moved for a committee to enquire into the state of the game laws, which motion was lost by a majority of 52 to 34. In a committee of the whole House, on the Cash Payments Bill, Mr. Baring moved a resolution with a view of bringing the Act of the 59th Geo. III. c. 49, to the attention of the House. On the 6th, some warm discussion took place relative to the Newington Select Vestry Bill. Upon the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Creevey opposed the motion, and adverting to the number of petitions for retrenchment and economy, and the neglect they had met with, alluding also to the case of Lord Fife, who had been dismissed from his place of Lord of the Bedchamber, for giving a conscientious vote on the malt-tax, proposed a resolution, that it was wholly unnecessary to go at all into committees of supply. The house divided on Mr. Creevey's motion, and the numbers were, for the resolution 36, against it 120. Mr. Baring brought forward his proposition relative to the Cash Payments Bill, on the 9th; and moved for a select committee to reconsider the provisions of the 59th Geo. III. Mr. Attwood contended that the only way to relieve the country, was to give back the standard of value in which the debts of the nation had been contracted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommended the abiding by a permanent standard of currency. The fall of prices was not peculiar to Great Britain, but was the same in other countries. Mr. Grenfell said, that Mr. Baring's amendment would plunge the country again into fluctuations and embarrassments. On a division, there appeared, for Mr. Baring's proposition 27, against it, 149. The 10th of April was fixed for balloting a committee on the Callington election, but a sufficient number of members not being present, the House adjourned until the following day; when Sir J. Mackintosh obtained leave to bring in several Bills for mitigating the criminal laws; and two petitions were presented, one by Sir J. Graham against the Metropolis Roads Bill, and the other by Alderman Wood, from a prisoner in Ilchester gaol. The House went into a committee of supply on the army estimates, and several amendments were proposed, with a view to their reduction, which were negatived. On the 12th, leave was given to bring in a Bill to repeal the law on usury; and Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill to disqualify persons holding situations in the ordnance department from voting at elections. It appeared, that persons from Sheerness had been made electors of Queenborough, who belonged to that department, 147 of whom received from the ordnance department 14,766*l.* per ann. Mr. Ward replied to the charges of Mr. Hume; and the House divided, for the motion 60, against it 118. The petitions from Scotland, complaining of the malt-duty, were referred to a select committee. The Bank Cash Payments Bill was also brought up. On the 13th, Mr. Lushington brought in a Bill to regulate Exchequer accounts. The Bank Cash Payments Bill was read a third time; and several divisions took place on a reduction of the army estimates, when the amendments proposed were negatived, and the report ordered to be received on the 16th. On that day, Mr. Hume again moved reductions in these estimates, which were again negatived. Mr. Lambton brought forward his motion for parliamentary reform on the 17th, when, after a long sitting, the debate was adjourned until the following day: it was finally negatived by a majority of 55 to 43. On the 19th, Sir H. Parnell moved for a committee to consider the state of commercial intercourse between Ireland and Great Britain, when the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer moved, as an amendment, that the House should take the same into consideration at an early period of the next session. The Timber Duties Bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned until the 30th.

The 23d ultimo being the day appointed to be kept as the birth-day of his Majesty, was observed with the demonstrations usually exhibited on such occasions. The King being at Brighton gave a splendid ball in the evening at the palace. A report is in circulation that his Majesty intends visiting Hanover in the course of the summer.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, (exclusive of the arrears of war duty on malt and property,) in the quarter ensuing the 5th April, 1820, and 5th April, 1821:

	5th April 1820.	5th April 1821.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs	1,960,703	1,905,276		55,427
Excise...	5,876,335	5,707,590		168,745
Stamps..	1,453,224	1,467,799	14,575	
Post Off.	341,000	350,000	9,000	
Ass. Tax	873,716	842,531		31,185
Land Tx	149,409	137,427		11,982
Miscell.	48,860	57,573	8,713	
	10,703,247	10,468,196	32,288	267,339
		Deduct Increase		32,288
		Decrease on the Quarter		*l.*235,051

From this decrease of 235,051*l.* must be deducted the payments upon the malt-duty, charged upon the stock in hand in July 1819, but not paid into the Exchequer until the April quarter of 1820, amounting to 214,230*l* so as to reduce the real diminution of the revenue to 20,821.

COLONIAL.

Letters from Sierra Leone, as late as the month of February, state, "that the rainy season has been more favourable than usual, but the months of December and January have been particularly unhealthy: three or four white residents have died, the rest of the inhabitants continued much debilitated, and numbers intend to return to England before the rains commence. The merchant vessels have suffered severely, 65 men out of 85 having died in two months, and many are left without a man."

The Governor of Tobago has in contemplation the filling up the Bacholet swamp, which has for some years been considered so destructive to the health of the troops: for this purpose, as well as the improving the fortifications of the island, Capt. Smith, (commanding the Royal Engineers in the West Indies) was by the last accounts daily expected there.

A letter from Colombo, dated November 8, states that the Government had quiet possession of the whole of the Kandian country, and that the natives themselves assisted (though unwillingly) in forming good and durable roads throughout the island. Kandy is the head-quarters of the 45th regiment of foot, and the first Ceylon regiment; and the mails will shortly be conveyed to that place by regular mail-carts.

FOREIGN.

Naples has been given up to the Austrians by the following convention, and thus the independence of that kingdom is no more. The boasted valour and patriotism of the Neapolitans has terminated in abject submission:

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:—"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom.

"2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

"3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy but not pass the town of Aversa.

"4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the objects of a particular convention.

"5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

"6. All Royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which

it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock-yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the King, and shall be respected as such.

"7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the King. All the *materie* of war, in as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directions.

"8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and by Baron Frimont, the general commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

"Baron AMBROSIO.

"Count FIEQUELMONTE."

A commission, called the *Statuaria*, has been established by the Austrians at Milan, Modena, and Naples, to try persons accused of state crimes. At Modena the duke has ordered the gibbet to be re-erected, which had been removed on his accession to power. Prussia seems not to have taken a very active part in these measures.

General Pepe, whose efforts to benefit his countrymen indicated more zeal than knowledge of their spirit, addressed a letter to them before his departure for Spain, where he is since arrived, in which he writes thus:—

"Neapolitans, I am almost ashamed to call you countrymen, after all you have done and all I have suffered. I have no language to express the detestation in which I hold the conduct of those who have guided your Councils in the late eventful period, or the disgust I feel at the baseness of your conduct on every occasion when the enemy made his appearance. You fled, you deserted, you submitted; and submitted upon the terms of the conqueror; and this, too, in the face of all your protestations, of all your pretended enthusiasm for liberty and independence."

He dwells for some time on this subject, entering into particular details of the disasters in the Abruzzi, and after alluding to what might have been performed there, proceeds thus:

"Had you made a stand when resistance was so possible, and victory so probable, how different would have been your situation and mine—how different the situation of the civilized world! The flame of liberty would have spread from the peninsula of Italy into the North, and those very Governments that were the means of your subjugation, might themselves have been compelled to grant a Constitution to their subjects. It is not I only who am disappointed, it is all mankind—all men who have a spark of generosity in their bosoms; and even among yourselves, I know there are many who bitterly grieve over past events, that never can be remedied or recalled. The opportunity is past, and all Europe thrown a century back in the acquisition of freedom, by your treachery and pusillanimity."

With regard to himself, he observes:—

"That I am an exile is nothing. I am content to suffer, and would gladly suffer much more, could I benefit the land in which I was born. I have done my duty, and that alone is the consolation that is left me."

The attention of the public is now directed towards the Turkish provinces. A Moldavian Prince, named Ypsilanti, has placed himself at the head of his countrymen in arms, and issued proclamations to the Greeks to throw off the Turkish yoke. He has also advanced on the Morea and Epirus. The Austrian and Russian governments have openly professed a strict neutrality; but an Austrian army is said to be on its march towards the Turkish frontiers.

Several efforts have lately been made in France to form a new Ministry. It has been reported that Marshal St. Cyr declined the perilous honour of taking the lead, as did Count Daru, who is said to have told the King some bold and wholesome truths. A disturbance broke out lately at Lyons, in consequence of some false reports circulated with a view to raise an insurrection, which speedily subsided on the arrest of the parties who had caused it. The baptism of the young Prince of Bourdeaux is shortly expected to take place, when four new Marshals of France are to be made, and twelve Lieutenant Generals. Two days pay and a *demilitre* of wine is also to be distributed to inferior officers and soldiers.

The Minister of Spain has made a most candid report to the Extraordinary Spanish Cortes, in which he details three several plots, chiefly got

up by the clergy, in which the King and his brother Prince Carlos were destined to act, but without their being made acquainted with the conspiracies. It is much to be feared that Ferdinand behaves with great duplicity, and secretly foments, while he openly pretends to discourage, these violent efforts for the restoration of the ancient system of things.

Gustavus Adolphus, the ex-king of Sweden, has presented an address to the Norway Storthing, for the purpose of obtaining letters of naturalization in Norway. He writes,

"If pure intentions, a loyal life, and tranquil resignation under every change of fortune, have been hitherto my comfort, they now constitute my hope, that my humble request of naturalization as a Norwegian citizen, in the military service of the State, will be granted. A Swede by birth, I have been separated from Sweden by the disposition of fate; but I have acquired the privileges of a citizen in a city of Switzerland, called Basle. My fortune may amount to about 30,000 guilders. Separated from my wife and children, I have but one natural son to provide for.

"G. A. GUSTAVSON.

"Frankfort-on-the-Maine,
Jan. 12, 1821."

His request was very properly declined by the Storthing. Indeed it is difficult to guess for what purpose it could have been made, unless to create a disturbance in that kingdom.

The latest accounts from North America contain the inaugural speech of Mr. Munroe, upon his re-election to the office of President, on the 5th ult. He enters into an elaborate review of the political transactions that had occurred during the term of his expired trust, and then refers to the present state of the Union, and their relations with foreign powers. The amity existing with the British empire is dwelt upon in terms of apparent satisfaction. On the negotiations with France nothing specific is announced. A new system is recommended towards the Indian tribes. The plan is, to substitute for their nominal sovereignty of unproductive deserts, a real property in the soil itself, and a thorough incorporation into the republic. The President concludes by giving a general outline or delineation of the republican territory, and the accessions which have been made to it within five-and-twenty years.

A dreadful and indiscriminate massacre of all foreigners without distinction took place on the 8th of October last, at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, in consequence of the natives imagining they were concerned in poisoning the waters there; but most probably this charge was only made an excuse for plunder. Twenty-five gentlemen and supercargoes, and eighty-five Chinese, are said to have fallen beneath the knives of these assassins.

A Lisbon mail brings intelligence that King John is considered by the Portuguese to have given his assent to the Constitutional system; but, at the same time, it seems confessed that they are not yet in possession of any authentic act of his Majesty to that effect.

New York papers bring accounts of the deplorable condition of St. Domingo, in which fierce and sanguinary factions are contending with each other. General Richard, Governor of the Cape, who was so active in destroying Chri tophe's government, has been detected in a conspiracy against the present government, and has been sent, with several others, prisoners to Port-au-Prince. There have been similar conspiracies at Gonaives and St. Mark's.

The last advices from South America bring intelligence of the prolongation of the armistice between the Royalists and the Independents on the Spanish Main. The Commissioner of the Royalists has himself arranged every thing at Sante Fé; and removed all the objections of General Bolivar. In consequence of this happy event, the most perfect tranquility is restored in Columbia.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

SCARCELY any thing new has been produced at this theatre, since the performances which we noticed in our last criticism. This is hard upon the public, and yet harder upon us, who would fain have something to praise. The managers, too, continue unfeelingly to encroach on the province, which their perpetual repetitions render sufficiently narrow, by becoming their own eulogists. We have the best inclinations in the world to cheer Mr. Elliston, if we could find one interval between his own thunders of applause. Let the reader peruse the following announcement—spread out in red letters in the middle of the Drury-Lane play-bill—and then judge whether we have not reason to complain!

"Miss WILSON continues to support the high character which the public have affixed to her professional efforts, and the whole of the operatic company enjoy a patronage which is without any parallel in dramatic history.—It is necessary to state, that no alterations have been made in the original text in the opera of LOVE IN A VILLAGE, excepting the omission of some interpolations, which, though sanctioned by usage and time, were absolute buffoonery, and could not but be repugnant to the feelings of every tasteful audience. With respect also to the original music, only three pieces, and those decidedly ineffective, have been omitted, and that omission allowed for the purpose of introducing airs, the chief part of which the public had previously stamped with their approbation."

The substance of this criticism is not untrue; but we think we could have stated it with more propriety, and in almost as elegant language. Nor would we have added the cruel sneer which the proprietor has supplied in the same play-bill, as if by way of counterpoise to his elaborate eulogy: "The arrangement of the *entertainments* of this week will be as follows: —*To-morrow evening there will be no performance.*" So habitual has the puff direct become, that he would teach us to "bend our eye on vacancy," and be entertained by the absence of his unrivalled performers! Were we disposed seriously to revenge his intrusions, we would slily hint to Mr. Cobbett that he might take a little recreation among the play-bills —and the consequences would be tremendous!

Precluded thus from farther enlarging on "*Love in a Village*," we turn to "*The Duenna*," in which Miss Wilson performed Clara, the last of her three characters. The chief impression which she produced was by her execution of the well-known bravura "Adieu thou dreary pile," which was characterized by all her brilliancy and ease. She seems to revel in the intricacies of sound, with a delight as strange and as relieving as if a rope-dancer were evidently to enjoy his task, and trip "with light fantastic toe" as if on a velvet lawn. Mr. Braham played Carlos, and did full justice to his most exquisite songs. He gave "Had I a heart for falsehood framed" with that tender elegance which characterizes the words and their author; and "Ah sure a pair was never seen," in a spirit of charming gaiety. Munden's Don Juan was in his richest and heartiest style; but we did not think Knight exactly fitted for the part of "cunning little Isaac." This genuine representative of honest rusticity ought not to be compelled to make an awkward attempt to put on the rogue. Mrs. Edwin too appeared, for the first time, in a character far out of her usual line—assuming the dress and wrinkles of age, instead of flourishing, as usual, in immortal youth. If she failed, in some degree, to exhibit all the age and ugliness proper to the part, she infused into it a bounteous humour, at once characteristic and delightful. She made good her title to a long continuance on the stage, by shewing that when she cannot reasonably play the hoyden, she may step into a range of characters for which she will grow fitter as she grows older.

The new afterpiece, with the barbarous name of "*Mistification*," intended to ridicule the absurd propensity to hoaxing, will scarcely accomplish its ingenious author's design. It represents a whole family making it the grand end of their being, to play fantastic tricks on their neighbours by all kinds of silly manœuvres. This is so overcharged a representation, that no spectator is likely to be laughed out of the foolish ambition of hoaxing by its scenes. Besides, the offenders are, after all, punished only by a counter hoax; so that the balance is not in favour of the plain dealer, but of the cleverest of the designers. There is, however, an ease and gracefulness in the language of this piece, which leads us to hope the author may do something towards the revival of old neglected comedy. Mrs. Edwin played very cleverly as a mistress, who assumes the disguise of a waiting-maid, without being able to lay aside the tone of authority. Miss Povey sang a charming song charmingly; and Mr. Cooper turned the tables on the family of hoaxers with a very pleasant gravity.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

At last we have the gratification of watching the progress of a fair and gifted candidate for the gentlest honours of tragedy. She appears too, happily, on the stage of Covent-Garden, which boasts the most intense and harmonious of living actors, and the most vivid reviver of the form and spirit of eldest chivalry. Miss Foote, indeed, was all a poet could desire to embody his richest fancies, when they referred only to loving or suffering. May she soon return to us, to raise up the sweet Virginia once more, and bid the Duchess of Mirandola bend in graceful sorrow! Yet, for a certain line of characters, she wanted energy, and seemed fitted only to move among scenes of splendour and joy, or to sink beneath the blasts of fortune, a quiet uncomplaining mourner. Miss Dance's personal charms, not perhaps so winning, are cast in the mould of severer beauty. She is rather "more than common tall," slender, yet beautifully formed, with dark hair, deeply black eyes, and features scarcely Grecian, but finely rounded off—a cast of face which might be too majestic for her frame, were it not pervaded by a soft expression which gives it a sweet and melancholy charm. She is evidently a lady in the highest sense of the term; —intelligent, unaffected, and graceful. Her usual style of speaking is, however, founded in mistake. It too often approaches a kind of doleful recitative, which is not only unpleasing, but diminishes the effect of those expressions of emotion which are true and natural. In the indications of gentle sorrow, in hurried tears, and little half-suppressed sighs, she almost equals Miss O'Neil, though she cannot be compared with her in the representation of tempestuous passion or of calm despair. Her attitudes are singularly beautiful; but they do not appear sufficiently inspired by the feeling, and are excellent rather as separate pictures than as silently telling of "that within which passeth shew." Her acting is, at present, deficient in continuity; because she has not yet dared to trust at once to her feelings, and to resign, as she safely might, the direction of gesture and position to the sway of passion animating a form habitually graceful. There is a preparedness about her movements, a study in her very bursts of emotion, which shew that she is thinking of the effect, not absorbed in the feeling of the character. The *callidæ junctura*, those fine links which art cannot give, are as yet wanting. But we are assured that Miss Dance will supply these—that she will give free scope to her sensibilities when her embarrassment wears away: and, then, the skill she has acquired in carriage and attitude will temper the passion, as they will render the most elegant movements the unconscious expressions of emotion.

Miss Dance first appeared as Mrs. Haller in "*The Stranger*"—a part judiciously selected for the occasion, only as it requires little energy. She is too young and nymph-like for the character. Her celebrated predecessor, while she retained her bloom, had an air of quiet self-possession, which well fitted her to represent a youthful wife.

There was an air of infinite purity about her acting, indeed, which negatived Mrs. Haller's own confessions; but when Miss Dance is degraded, by representing a guilty wife, we feel that it is silly *make-believe* at the best. She did not, therefore, play the character, but pleased us better than if she had. In some of the earlier scenes, where she did not feel it necessary to resort to the tragic chaunt which so ill becomes her, her sweet and crisp voice was exceedingly delightful to all within its reach; though we fear these were not the majority of the spectators. When she fell on her knees at the Countess's feet, after telling her sad story, and bent down her beautiful head, like a flower overcharged with dew, we felt that we had never seen a purer or more engaging picture of female timidity appealing to the strong for protection. Her first meeting with the Stranger was admirably managed, and her last scene full of touches of pathos, which received the best and surest evidences of their truth, in the silent tears of the loveliest part of the audience.

Belvidera, like Mrs. Haller, is too mature a character for this fair and delicate girl. She should breathe only in the spring-time of the heart—the first holiday of the spirit, over which grief can spread its untimely clouds. She cannot yet give all the force of deep affection, all the fulness of innocent joy, with which the heart of Miss O'Neil was wont to swell near to bursting. Her feeling, however, if not profound, was true, and pleasingly awakened some of the gentlest, though not the profoundest sympathies. Her manner of taking leave of her husband, in the third act, with the words "Farewell, remember twelve!" was original, and we think right. Mrs. Siddons—with due reverence be it spoken!—seemed to us to give these words with a thrilling solemnity, which the circumstances did not require. Miss Dance spoke them with a tone and look in which earnestness was half concealed by an air of delicate witchery, as if she would fix Jaffier to his important engagement by a smile, which, but for its importance, she would have felt to be irresistible, and which she half feared to confide in, only because so much was in danger. Nothing could be more natural and affecting than her manner of sinking at his feet before his uplifted dagger, and exclaiming, in piteous affright, "Ah! do not kill me, Jaffier." It was as fine an appeal as possible from the fears of woman to the heart of man, and made us feel, in all its power, "the irresistible might of weakness." Her appearance in the mad scene was at once most striking and most lovely; but her fantastic attitudes wanted a meaning, so that a person ignorant of the words and situation, would hardly understand that insanity was playing with strange fire amidst the last fibres of an exhausted heart, which it would leave only when it had destroyed them. It is an inspiriting circumstance in the prospects of Miss Dance, that for a long period she will improve instead of fading by time. Her manifest intelligence, the fine expression of her features, and the dignity of her movements, mark her out for the performance of high tragic characters, for which her person is as yet too slight, and for which she has not yet a sufficiently intense apprehension of the depths of human sorrow or joy. If she is not now the queen of tragedy, she is worthy to be the chief of her handmaidens!

A new afterpiece, in one act, called "*London Stars*," has been produced, to give Mr. Yates an opportunity of introducing imitations of popular London performers. The piece is very cleverly conceived, and executed with an ingenuity and sprightliness worthy of a better design than that of giving scope for mimicry. Yates appeared, by turns, in the costume of Young in Pierre, of Emery in Tyke, of Farren in the Miser, and of Macready in Virginius: his first copy was "the thing itself;" his second and third tolerable sketches; and his last, to our minds at least, a complete failure. The lisp and action of Young may be copied; the rough outside and provincial dialect even of Tyke may be assumed, though never its intense passion; Farren may be hit off by art, because he is altogether artificial;—but who shall counterfeit Macready in the more

exquisite passages of his Roman Father? They are among the most original and the most true—the sweetest and the profoundest things, within the power of acting. With this exception, the representation is altogether the most amusing we have ever seen of its species; which we do not regard with any great favour.

THE ORATORIOS.

The oratorios, as the musical performances of Lent are denominated by courtesy, are over; and we are not sorry for it, though they have been better conducted than usual. Concerts are, no doubt, excellent things, but we do not like to have them forced on us. It would be improper here to agitate the question whether there is any religious obligation to keep holy the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent; but we maintain that if there is, no performances at all should be allowed; and that if there is not, we ought to have our usual honest plays. Were the music really sacred, its performance in such a scene would be profane. Can the solemnities of death and life be sent home to the heart amidst the "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" of a theatre? Is it fitting that such strains as "Luther's Hymn" or "I know that my Redeemer liveth" should be complimented by the rapturous encore of pit, boxes, and gallery? Are we to make amusements of our own eternal destinies? But the music is not at all sacred—for then the benches would be soon deserted—but is a strange medley of "grave and gay, of lively and severe;" so that our hearts are one moment awe-struck by "echoes from beyond the grave," and the next set dancing by the *Giovinetti* chorus. Every art, indeed, is necessary to atone for the absence of scenery and dramatic interest: the most popular singers must be engaged; triumphal odes must be blended with requiems; Italian buffoonery must relieve strains of death and judgment; and the tumults of a battle must awaken those who have been lulled by "airs from heaven." Extraordinary exertions have been made this season by both the conductors of these miscellaneous Concerts, especially on their concluding nights; but the very nature and necessity of those exertions only made us feel more desirous of a change of system.

FINE ARTS.

SIR JOHN LEICESTER'S GALLERY.

It may be affirmed of a great portion of the opulent, that their wealth is expended to very little intellectual purpose, and that what is called making a handsome or fashionable appearance is the sum of their enjoyment and ambition. It is therefore a pleasure heightened by its rarity, to witness the application of wealth to higher objects, and especially to those which add most to the mental and moral grace of life—objects that, while they confer individual distinction, best promote national dignity—thus obtaining present applause, and with such illustrious personages as PERICLES, ATTICUS, MÆCENAS, and the MEDICI, the esteem of posterity for ever.

It is with these sentiments that we regard the conduct of Sir J. LEICESTER, who has acquired a high and peculiar public distinction by his conferring the best species of patronage on the graphic genius of his country that can proceed from an individual; such a species indeed, as approximates to the munificence of what a nation itself would confer. This is the character of his proceeding in the erection of a spacious and beautiful gallery for the exclusive reception of British Pictures, to which he periodically invites, and is at this time inviting, the enlightened and art-loving portion of the public.

The obvious and prevailing character of this Gallery is compounded of the graceful and the familiar. Of the more elevated class of subjects are, Mr. WEST's *Angels conducting Lot and Daughters out of Sodom and Gomorrah*, and Mr. FUSELI's *Theodore and Honoria*.

The first picture equally belongs to figure and landscape painting, but the landscape is much below the demand of the subject. It has nothing of an

ignited and terrible grandeur, and is insipid. Not so the beautifully attired group of refugees. The fervour of the scriptural account of their flight from the impious cities has evidently animated the mind in delineating it, and has characterized the prudential hurry and patriarchal aspect of Lot, the graces of the daughters, and the beauty and guardian attendance of the Angels.—Mr. FUSELI's colouring is unusually defective in the flesh. He is also defective in his penciling, and most of the executive requisites of his art, in a true delineation of form, and in all that constitutes simplicity of action and expression. But still his hand is moved by no ordinary feeling, which feeling is reflected upon the spectator with a solemnity, and sometimes a dread, not unlike what is felt from the descriptions and scenes of DANTE. Thus it is in the picture from BOCCACIO of *Theodore and Honoria*. It is one of horror in the flaming and vengeful eye of the knight on horseback pursuing a female, in the eager flight and agonizing terror of that female, and the shrinking amazement of Theodore. With all his defects, Mr. FUSELI is an animated and indeed a poetical painter. In the production of his pictures, his eye, his hand, and the mind that directs them, are in

"A fine phrenzy rolling."

Most painters may point out and tamely avoid his defects, but very few indeed can reach his originality and impressiveness.

Among the pictures which we have classed as the graceful, are the following—*Girl crossing the brook with her brother*, H. THOMSON, R. A. which is considered to be the best this painter has produced. The incident is trivial, but callous and cold must the heart be that is not touched by blooming beauty and brisk childhood, exhibiting their bounding activity of body and mind, their innocence, and their

"Lively cheer of vigour born."

A similar gratification is produced by the finer performance of GAINSBOROUGH, *The Cottage Door*, where in front of their homely tenement, a mother is superintending her cluster of children while at their evening repast in the yellow sunshine, and still brighter sunshine of mind. In the same room with this picture is an unostentatious but feeling memorial of Mr. WEST's genius: a cast by Mr. BEHNES, of a hand, taken from that artist an hour after his decease, and curious for its being in the exact action of holding a pencil.—The original design of *The Snake in the Grass*, by Sir J. REYNOLDS, has his rich and bland colour, and the still more bland character he gave with so heart-felt an emphasis to such subjects. Luxuriant in complexion and form, holding up the back of her hand significantly against her face, and smiling with a side-long glance, she is the representative of that wily beauty, which is so fascinating and deceitful—a snare for the heart, and the decisive test of firmness and prudence. It has partaken a little of the regretted evanescence of most of his pictures.—*A Bacchante*, by B. WEST, P. R. A. with the cymbals which she strikes to her brisk advancing, her beautiful and joyous face, her flowing hair, her minstrel mouth, is one of the best examples we have ever seen from the pencil, of the ecstatic flow of the animal spirits, of the effect of that mixture of youthful health which nature bestows on a vigorous constitution, and of the stimulus of wine and music. To TITIAN, however, whose comprehensive genius charmed with all that is harmonious, rich, and grand, in the complexion of nature, while it penetrated into and brought out on the canvass, the diversities of mind

From gay to grave, from lively to severe—

to TITIAN, in the portrait of his daughter holding up a box, is the President indebted for this extraordinary display of mental and animal exhilaration. The action and expression are the same. The President, by unbinding the tresses of the original, improving the features, adding a Bacchanalian boy, and a back-ground with a dance and offering to the God of wine, has given more correctness of form and beauty, and more importance of subject. It is a translation with well invented additions, and inferior only in colour, and in a cloudy sky. One of TITIAN's bright sapphire skies would have better suited the joyous

season and subject.—The *Sleeping Nymph* is indisputably the best work of the late elegant-minded Mr. HOPPNER; and, notwithstanding some imperfections in drawing, is one of the most delicious minglings of colour and character we have ever seen. She is uncovered, but serene and innocent in her look; she impresses the idea of a Diana rather than a Venus; so that, viewed as she is through this induced and delicate texture of mind, the admiration of her loveliness is mixed with esteem. She appears as the purest effluence of personal and moral existence, infusing

"Sweetness into the heart unfelt before."

She is beauty, and the embodied emblem and effect of a peaceful conscience and health.—Mr. HILTON's *Europa* has greatly advanced his reputation for clear, harmonious, and splendid colour, for grace of action, and *general* grace of form; for he has not yet reached that requisite union of feeling and science that gives the many nice touches, and those inflexions of outline and surface, which constitute refinement of shape and attitude. Seated on the back of the transformed deity, Europa is carried through the waves surrounded by marine pomp; her anxious countenance as she looks back on the shore of her receding home, forming a fine contrast to the exultation and splendour of the active beings around her, to the shell-resounding Tritons, the smiling Nereids, and hovering Cupids. The painter has indeed set the spectator's mind in sprightly accompaniment to the glowing looks and gliding movement of the floating train.—On the *Portrait of Lady Leicester, as Hope*, the talents of Sir T. LAWRENCE have shed their best influence; it is a vigorous likeness of the handsome original. Her black eyes, bright and beautiful as a Circassian's, her countenance smiling and benignant, her advance from dark clouds, so gentle but cheerful, the young persons who are soliciting her favours in tender earnestness of expression, and the soft light and colour around her, are collectively the visible representation of that benign emotion which cheers all-suffering mortals, warms with a continued relish of existence, and prevents the source of life from being frozen to despair and death.

His Majesty has honoured the establishment of Engravers and their beautiful Exhibition, in Soho-square, with his patronage. It indeed well deserves this honour, and the encouragement of the public. The lovers of the Fine Arts will find in it a rich and novel gratification, and, we hope, the means of promoting more extensively this elegant source of enjoyment.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, March 20.—The LordChancellor (acting on the behalf of his Majesty as Visitor of Queen's college in this university) has given judgment on the remaining points, in the two petitions against the election of the President of that society. He has *confirmed the election and admission* of the Rev. Henry Godfrey, B.D.; having reserved, however, one point, upon which his Lordship has not expressed his present opinion.

The two gold medals given annually by the Chancellor of this university to the best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Messrs. Alfred Ollivant and William Henry Fox Talbot, both of Trinity college.

Erasmus and Sir Thomas More.—The friendship that subsisted between these two great men was such, that, although unknown to each other, except by a correspondence, Erasmus came over to England to visit More, and remained a considerable time with the chancellor at his residence at Chelsea. When Erasmus was about to return home, Sir Thomas lent him a favourite horse to carry him to the coast; but, instead of returning the horse, Erasmus took it to Holland, and in return sent More the following epigram:—

Quod mihi dixisti
De Corpore Christi,
Crede quod edas, et edis;
Sic tibi rescribo
De tuo palfrido,
Crede quod habeas, et habes.

This was a witty, though not perhaps a very grateful return, for his friend's kindness, and conveys at the same time a severe satire upon the zeal of Sir Tho-

mas for that miraculous dogma of the Romish church---Transubstantiation.

London Astronomical Society.—The report of this institution, which has just been printed, is of a most gratifying nature to those who take an interest in the study of Astronomy. The Council have ordered a die to be made for striking medals, as a reward for discoveries in Science. The Society's gold medal, and 21*l.* will be given "for the best paper on the Theory of the motions and perturbations of the satellites of Saturn. The investigation to be so conducted, as to take into consideration the influence of the rings and the figure of the planet, as modified by the attraction of the rings on the motions of the satellites; to furnish formulæ adapted to the determination of the elements of their orbits, and the constant co-efficients of their periodical and secular equations, from observations best adapted to lead to a knowledge of such determination. The papers to be sent to the Society, on or before the 1st of February, 1823."

The new (Antarctic) Land.—The following account was drawn up by one who sailed to ascertain the fact of a new Southern Land, reported by the brig William to have been seen in a former voyage. The writer says, "We sailed from Valparaiso Dec. 20, 1819, but did not arrive on cruising ground till the 16th of January 1820, having been almost constantly harassed with baffling winds and calms, till we arrived in a high southern latitude. On that day, however, we had the good fortune to discover the land to the south-eastward, extending on both bows as far as the eye could reach. At a distance, its limits could scarcely be distinguished from the light white clouds which floated on the tops of the mountains. Upon a nearer approach, however, every object became distinct. The whole line of coast appeared high, bold, and rugged; rising abruptly from the sea in perpendicular snowy cliffs, except here and there where the naked face of a barren black rock shewed itself amongst them. In the interior, the land, or rather the snow, sloped gradually and gently upwards into high hills, which appeared to be situated some miles from the sea. No attempt was made to land here, as the weather became rather threatening, and a dense fog came on, which soon shut every thing from our view at more than a hundred yards distance. A boat had been sent away in the mean time to try for anchorage; but they found the coast completely surrounded by dangerous sunken rocks, and the bottom so foul, and the water so deep, that it was not thought prudent to go nearer the shore in the brig, especially as it was exposed to almost every wind. The boat brought off some seals and penguins which had been shot among the rocks; but they reported them to be the only animated objects they had discovered. The latitude of this part of the coast was found to be 62° 26′ S. and its longitude to be 60° 54′ W.

"Three days after this, we discovered and anchored in an extensive bay, about two degrees farther to the eastward, where we were enabled to land, and examine the country. Words can scarcely be found to describe its barrenness and sterility. Only one small spot of land was discovered on which a landing could be effected upon the Main, every other part of the bay being bounded by the same inaccessible cliffs which we had met with before. We landed on a shingle beach, on which there was a heavy surf beating, and from which a small stream of fresh water ran into the sea. Nothing was to be seen but the rugged surface of barren rocks, upon which myriads of sea-fowls had laid their eggs, and which they were then hatching. These birds were so little accustomed to the sight of any other animal, that, so far from being intimidated by our approach, they even disputed our landing, and we were obliged forcibly to open a passage for ourselves through them. They consisted principally of four species of the penguin; with albatrosses, gulls, pintadoes, shags, sea-swallows, and a bird about the size and shape of the common pigeon, and of a milk-white plumage, the only species we met with that was not web-footed. We also fell in with a number of the animals described in Lord Anson's voyage as the Sea-Lion, and said by him to be so plentiful at Juan Fernandez, many of which we killed. Seals were also pretty numerous; but though we walked some distance into the country, we could observe no trace either of inhabitants, or of any terrestrial animal. It would be impossible, indeed, for any but beasts of prey to subsist here, as we met with no sort of vegetation, except here and there small patches of stunted grass growing upon the surface of the thick coat of dung which the sea-fowls left in the crevices of the rocks, and a species of moss, which occasionally we met with adhering to the rocks themselves. In short, we traced the land nine or ten degrees east and west, and about three degrees north and south, and found its general appearance always the same,

high, mountainous, barren, and universally covered with snow, except where the rugged summits of a black rock appeared through it, resembling a small island in the midst of the ocean; but from the lateness of the season, and the almost constant fogs in which we were enveloped, we could not ascertain whether it formed part of a continent, or was only a group of islands. If it is insular, there must be *some* of an immense extent, as we found a gulf nearly 150 miles in depth, out of which we had some difficulty in finding our way back again.

"We left the coast on the 21st of March, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th of April, having touched at Juan Fernandez for refreshment."

Vegetable Alkali: Daturium.—A substance supposed to be a new vegetable alkali, has been obtained from the seeds of the *daturium stramonium*, by M. R. Brandes, and distinguished by the name daturium. It is combined in the seeds with malic acid, and is obtained in the usual way. It is nearly insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but is soluble in hot alcohol, from which it precipitates on cooling in flocculi. It has been obtained with difficulty in crystals, which are quadrangular needles. It neutralises acids, but requires to be added in large quantity. Its sulphate is crystallizable, soluble in water, efflorescent, and decomposed by fixed alkalies. Its muriate forms square plates, readily soluble in water. Its nitrate is crystalline, and soluble. Its acetate is deliquescent. It acts on iodine as other alkalies do, though feebly.—*Journ. de Physique.*

Shakspeare.—The inhabitants of Stratford-upon-Avon have it in contemplation to establish in that town a Shakspeare Club in honour of their immortal bard: and the ensuing anniversary of his birth, the 23d of April, will be commemorated by a grand ball under the auspices of its members.

Natural History.—The rarest shell in the British dominions, Pholas Passyracea, has been found lately at Torquay, and is in possession of a gentleman near Exeter.

The hollow-sounding bittern, a bird exceedingly rare in this country, was shot lately near Worcester.

Antiquity.—A fine relic of antiquity was dug up lately in the garden-ground of the Hospital at Colchester: it is a figure of the Theban Sphinx, admirably executed.

Lupulin, or active principle of the Hop.—Dr. A. W. Ives, of New York, has discovered that the characteristic properties of the hop reside in a substance forming not more than 1-6th of its weight. This substance, peculiar to the female plant, has been called *lupulin*, and is an impalpable yellow powder. Of lupulin, 120 grains contain

Tannin	5 gr.
Extractive matter ..	10
Bitter principle ...	11
Wax	12
Resin	36
Lignin	46

Hops from which all the lupulin had been separated, when acted upon by water, alcohol, &c. gave a portion of extract which possessed none of the characteristic properties of the hop. From experiments it appears, that from 6 lb. of hops, only about 14 ounces of lupulin were separated. Two barrels of beer were then made, in which 9 ounces of lupulin were substituted for 5 pounds of hops (the common proportion). At the end of five weeks the beer so brewed was very fine.—*Annals of Philosophy.*

Magnetism.—Professor Hansteen has announced that polarity is by no means confined to Iron; but that the wall of a house, a tree, and the mast of a ship, are capable of producing the effects of a north pole below, and a south pole above. This subject deserves to be carefully re-examined with respect to this induced polarity, which, if its existence were confirmed, would tend to remove some difficulties in the theory of a ship's attraction.

New Longitude Act.—By this Act, the 58th of the late King is amended. The rewards are 5000*l.* to any subject of Great Britain who shall reach the longitude 130° from Greenwich, within the Arctic circle; 10,000*l.* (further) for the north-west passage into the Pacific; 1000*l.* for 83° of north latitude: and a like sum for 85°, 87°, 88°, and 89°, respectively. It is assumed in the preamble, that no ship has gone beyond 81° of north latitude, nor 113° west longitude.

Edinburgh University.—The Lord-Provost, Magistrates, and Council, on a leet presented by the Faculty of Advocates, have unanimously appointed Sir William Hamilton, Bart., and William Fraser Tytler, Esq., advocates, to be joint Professors of Civil History and Greek and Roman Antiquities, in the University of Edinburgh, with the benefit of survivorship.

On the first of March the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fife was elected Lord Rector of the University and Marischal College of Aberdeen. His lordship has given 50*l.*

to be distributed in prizes to the most deserving students in the different classes.

Architects' and Antiquaries' Club.—The Fourth Meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, April 10; Mr. Oakley, the President, in the chair. Several new members were admitted. Among the numerous visitors who dined with the club were two eminent foreign architects, M. Moreau, of Vienna, and M. Godefroy, of Philadelphia. A paper relating to the pursuits of the Society was read by Mr. Lascelles.

Quadrature of the Circle.—The following simple method of solving this hitherto unanswered problem has been discovered by Mr. A. C. Luthman, of Hereford:—

"Let a sphere be made, likewise a perfect hollow cube, one of the internal sides of which must be equal to the diameter of the sphere; then let the sphere be placed in the hollow cube, and pour water into the vacant space around the sphere until the water is exactly level with the edge of the cube, and consequently with the top of the sphere; after which, take the sphere carefully out, and measure the proportion which the depth of water left in the cube bears to the vacant space, lately occupied by the sphere: deduct the quantity of space occupied by the water from the entire space contained by the cube, and the remainder will be the solid contents of the sphere. In order to find the proportion between the circle and the superficial square, let a cylinder be made of the same diameter as the sphere above mentioned, and equal in height to one of the internal sides of the cube, place the cylinder in the cube, pour water around it until the water is level with the edge of the cube, then carefully take out the cylinder, find the proportions as previously directed for the sphere—and as the proportion of the cylinder is to the cube, so will the proportion of the circle be to the square."

Organic Remains.—A large fossil skeleton of the Icthio Saurus Platydon, or Proteo Saurus, was lately discovered in the blue lias formation at Lyme Regis, Dorset. The head of this skeleton from the orbit to the termination of the nose is four feet and a half long, with the teeth well defined, with the process of the sternum, scapulæ, humerus, &c. and the whole length of the vertebræ, being from 18 to 20 feet in length. The illustration of the osteology of the Icthio Saurus, or Proteo Saurus, was the subject of a celebrated paper addressed to the Royal Society by their Vice President, Sir Everard Home, Bart. and was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1819.

Diurnal Variation of the Needle.—The following interesting results are given by Professor Hansteen. 1st. The magnetic intensity of the earth is subject to a diurnal variation, decreasing from day-break till 10h. or 11h. a. m. when it reaches its *minimum*, and from thence it increases until it reaches a *maximum* about 3h. a. m. 2nd. Two or three days after the moon crosses the equator, the magnetic intensity seems to be weakened. The same happens during an *aurora borealis*. 3rd. The magnetic intensity is also subject to an annual variation, being greater in winter than it is in summer. 4th. Every object, of whatever material it consists, has a magnetic north pole at its lower end, and a south pole at its upper end, when suspended in a vertical position.

Roman Antiquity.—A Roman Altar was dug up last month by Mr. S. Faulkner, gardener, while sinking the ground in a place called Daniel's Field, situate between the Tarvin and Whitchurch roads, in Boughton, near Chester. It is formed of red granite stone, and having been inclosed in a soft clayey soil, is in excellent preservation, one part only of the upper folding of the ornamental work being defaced. It is very near four feet in height; its two fronts, on each of which is the same inscription, 18 inches across, and the two sides, quite plain, measuring about 12 inches each. On the top is a kind of shallow basin, supported by two volutes. The pedestal, a square piece of red sand stone, about 20 inches in width, and 6 in thickness, was found at a very small distance from the altar. The inscription, in extended characters, is, *Nymphis et Fontibus Legione Vicesima valente victrici*; thus Englished: *Dedicated to the goddesses of the waters, and the spirits of the fountains, by the soldiers of the Twentieth Legion, the powerful, the conquering.* By another authority it is translated thus: *The Twentieth Legion, the powerful, the victorious, to the Nymphs and Fountains.* There is no particular spring now known on or very near the spot where the altar was dug up; but within five minutes walk of the place there are at this day some fine springs of water, particularly what is called Barrel-well; and indeed the district around abounds with them. Of the precise time this curious piece of antiquity has been entombed in the earth, it is impossible to say; but the most reasonable conjecture appears to be, that it was overthrown

and buried at the time when the Romans took their last leave of Britain, which was about the year of the Christian æra 448; and the period may therefore be about fourteen hundred years.

Telescope.—Mr. J. Ramage, of Aberdeen, has constructed a 25 feet reflecting telescope, being the largest except that of Sir W. Herschel ever made. The speculum is 25 feet focal length, and 15 inches in diameter. The method of observing is by the point view; the power is from 50 to 1500, and the mechanism by which the observer and the instrument are moved, is so simple and well contrived, that it can be managed and directed to any part of the heavens as readily as a three feet achromatic telescope.

Leeds Literary Society.—The first meeting of the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society, was held on Friday evening, the 6th April. John Marshall, Esq. president of the society, being necessarily absent on his official duties in another county, the chair was taken by Mr. Wilks, one of the vice-presidents, who opened the business of the society by a brief, but appropriate address, stating the object of the meeting. An introductory essay, from the pen of Mr. Thackrah, was subsequently read; a production extremely honourable to its author, and which had previously been selected by the council, as the best of those compositions delivered in as prize essays.

The Mermaid.—It was mentioned in all the Journals, some time ago, that a Mermaid, caught in the Indian Seas, had been brought to this country. The creature so described, and no doubt one of the species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories, is now in the Museum of Surgeons' Hall. It is about 8 feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common Seal. There is also a young female, of the same species, in the same place. They belong to the class of Mammalia; the fins terminate (internally) in a structure like the human hand; the breasts of the female are very prominent; and, in suckling its young, not only this appearance, but their situation on the body, must cause that extraordinary phenomenon which has led to the popular belief. In other respects, the face is far from looking like that of the human race; and the long hair is as entirely wanting as the glass and comb.

Rob Doun.—The lovers of Gaelic Poetry will be gratified to learn, that a MS. volume of the Poems of this celebrated Bard, collected about thirty years ago, by the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, Minister of Rogart, in Sutherlandshire, has been presented by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to the Highland Society of Scotland. The Society, with their usual liberality, have subscribed handsomely towards the publication of the Poems.

The Dip of the Needle, and Intensity of the Magnetic Force.—The following observations on this subject have been collected and calculated:

	Dip.	*Intensity of Mag. Force.*
Peru	0 0	1,0000
Mexico	42,10	1,3155
Paris	68,38	1,3482
London	70,33	1,4142
Christiana	72,30	1,4959
Arendahl	72,45	1,4756
Brussa	74,21	1,4941
Hare's Island	82,49	1,6939
Davis' Straits	83,8	1,6900
Baffin's Bay	84,25	1,6685
,, ,,	84,39	1,7349
,, ,,	84,44	1,6943
,, ,,	85,54½	1,7383
,, ,,	86,9	1,7606

Antiquities.—As some men were digging, a few weeks since, in a field adjoining the Edgware-road, a short distance from Kilburn, they discovered, about ten feet below the surface of the ground, a large stone coffin, containing two skeletons—one of considerable dimensions, the other apparently the skeleton of a child. Near the same place also were found several ancient coins; one or two of the reign of Henry VIII. which renders it very probable that the remains were deposited about that period. On the same spot there formerly stood a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by Herebert, abbot of Westminster, in the reign of Henry I. and demolished in the 15th century.

St. David's Day.—St. David died in 642, aged 126 years, having been Archbishop 65 years. Two years before his death the Britons gained a victory over the Saxons, to which he chiefly contributed, by the suggestion of a judicious regulation for rendering the Britons known to each other in battle, by wearing *leeks* in their caps. From this circumstance arose the custom of the Welsh, the undoubted descendants of the old Britons, wearing leeks in their hats on St. David's Day, and spending it with every mark of conviviality. An old Welsh Bard says of the favourite *leek*—

"I like the lecke above all herbes and flowers:

When first we wore the same, the field
was our's.
The leeke is white and green, whereby
is meant,
That Britons are both stout and emi-
nent:
Next to the lion and the unicorne,
The leek 's the fairest emblem that is
worne."

Another version of this tradition refers the custom to a victory gained by Cadwallawn, near a field of leeks, which have, in consequence, ever since been worn by the Welsh to commemorate that event.—The more plausible supposition, however, of Mr. Owen Pughe is, that the custom originated in the Cymmartha, still observed in Wales, in which the farmers assist each other in ploughing their land, and on which occasion every one formerly contributed his leek in the common repast.

The Seven Champions of Christendom, in the History of St. David, as good an authority on this subject, perhaps, as some that are believed to be more genuine, says, that when this fighting saint came home after a long pilgrimage in search of adventures, as was the fashion with holy men of that time, he found his country unpeopled, and laid waste by his enemies. Soon gathering his forces together he harangued them, and said, among other things, "To arms! my brave followers; I will be the first to give death the onset; and for my colours or ensigns do I wear upon my burgonet, you see, a green leek beset with gold, which shall, if we win the victory, hereafter be an honour to Wales; and on this day being the 1st of March, be it for ever worn by Welshmen in remembrance hereof." The whole army then adopted the same symbol, and were able thereby to distinguish each other in the heat of the battle.

Natural History.---To the curious in natural history it will be interesting to learn that four or five specimens of one of our rarest British fishes have been cast on shore this last year, at different times, on the sand and rocks between Whitburn and South Shields. The fish is named by authors, the Toothed Gilt Head. (Sparus Raji of Donovan, Sp. Niger of Turton.) It was first described by Mr. Ray, from a specimen cast on shore at the mouth of the Tees, in 1681; and for a century after is not known to have been again seen. Other specimens are, however, since then recorded. One singularity of the fish is learnt from these late specimens, which, perhaps, was not known before to any collector, viz. the exquisite quality of the food, both as to flavour and firmness. It is a very flat fish, but compressed vertically, with a large eye. Mr. Bewick has made a correct drawing from one specimen, which probably will be published, if he should extend his works on natural history to the department of fishes. This specimen is in length 22½ inches; breadth 7¼; thickness 2¼; weight 4½ lb.

The Wisdom of Catwg. A Man's Choice Things.---This was addressed by Catwg the Wise to his father Gwynlliw Vilwr, the son of Glywis, the son of Tegid, the son of Cadell Deyrullwg.---His house free from wet.---His farm compact.---His land pleasant.---His bed soft.---His wife chaste.---His food wholesome.---His drink small and brisk.---His fire bright.---His clothes comfortable.---His neighbourhood peaceful.---His servant diligent.---His maid handy.---His son sincere.---His daughter accomplished.---His friend faithful.---His companion without deceit.---His horse gentle.---His hound swift.---His hawk full of avidity.---His oxen strong.---His cows of one colour.---His sheep of kindly breed.---His swine long.---His household moral.---His home orderly.---His bard learned.---His harper fine of feeling.---His mill near.---His church far.---His lord powerful.---His king just.---His spiritual father discreet.---And his God merciful.

The excellencies of a manly character. Truisms delivered by Catwg to Taliesin:

1. To be wise in his disputes:
2. To be a lamb in his chamber:
3. To be brave in battle and conflict:
4. To be a peacock in the street:
5. To be a bard in his chair:
6. To be a teacher in his household:
7. To be a council in his nation:
8. To be an arbitrator in his vicinity:
9. To be a hermit in his church:
10. To be a legislator in his country:
11. To be conscientious in his action.
12. To be happy in his life:
13. To be diligent in his farm:
14. To be just in his dealing:
15. That whatever he doeth be to the will of God.

Answer of Catwg to Taliesin.—I should be glad to know more than I do concerning thee: tell me what sort of a man thou art, said Taliesin to Catwg. In reply to him Catwg said, Thou oughtest to know better concerning me than I myself; for thou hearest as to me behind my back what never came to my ear, and to the Country it belongs to judge; and it is not I, nor is it any one else, that knows the whole truth about himself.---*Cambro-Briton.*

English Language.—Some years ago a gentleman, after carefully examining the folio edition of Johnson's Dictionary, formed the following table of English words derived from other languages :—

Latin	6732	Irish	6
French	4812	Runic	4
Saxon	1665	Flemish	4
Greek	1148	Erse	4
Dutch	691	Syriac	3
Italian	211	Scottish	3
German	106	Irish and Erse	2
Welsh	95	Turkish	2
Danish	75	Irish & Scottish	1
Spanish	56	Portuguese ..	1
Islandic	50	Persian	1
Swedish	34	Frisic	1
Gothic	31	Persic	1
Hebrew	16	Uncertain	1
Teutonic	15		
Ar[illegible]	13	Total ..	15,784

[illegible]gin of the Name of Charing Cross.—It is not generally known that the name "Charing Cross" originated from the fond epithets bestowed by Edward I. on his beloved Queen, to whom no less than fifteen crosses were erected, and from the prevalence of the French language at that time : *Charing* being nothing more than a corruption of *Chere Reyne*, often applied by Edward to his Queen; of course, the cross gave the name to the spot. A similar corruption occurs in *Blanch Apple* Court in the city, which has long been called *Blind Chapel* Court ; and a district near *St. Catherine's*, first called *Hammes and Guisnes*, being inhabited by people from the neighbourhood of Calais, has long borne the curious appellation of *Hangman's Gains.*

Sea Salt in Vesuvius.—It has been observed that, after the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the crater of that volcano was covered with crystals of sea-salt.

Meteoric Stone.—A meteoric stone fell on October 13th last year, near Kostritz, in Russia, and has lately been analyzed by Stromeyer, who found it to contain as follows :

Silica	38,0574
Magnesia	29,9306
Alumina	3,4688
Protoxide of Iron....	4,8959
Oxide of Manganese..	1,1467
Oxide of Chronicum..	1298
Iron	17,4896
Nickel	1,3617
Sulphur	2,6957
	99,1762

Sebastian Cabot.—This navigator, born at Bristol, is stated to have discovered the continent of America. That he left England to discover a north-west passage is certain, as the letters patent are still extant, granted by Henry VII. under which he sailed. Columbus was born in 1442, and died in 1506. Cabot was not born until 1477, and died in 1557. His discovery of America may, under all circumstances, be deemed very doubtful. The Bristolians, however, lay claim to the honour of this discovery for their townsman. The following is their account of Cabot : "He was born in this city in 1477, and before he was twenty he made several voyages with his father, who was an excellent mariner and mathematician. They discovered part of Newfoundland in one of their voyages for a north-west passage ; but Sebastian, after the death of his father, completed that discovery ; and also of the continent of America, long before Columbus or Vesputius. In the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign he sailed again, with a design of proceeding to the East Indies, but, owing to some disappointment, he went no farther than the Brazils, from whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and returned. Soon afterwards we find him in the Spanish service, but after one voyage to America he returned to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI. delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension. A new company, called merchant adventurers, was erected, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian Company. He died about 1557, aged 80. In Hackluyt's Collection are his instructions for the direction of a voyage to Catha. He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote Navigatione nelle Parte Settentrionale, Venice, 1583, folio."

Roman Mint.—A considerable quantity of Clay-moulds, or matrices for the coining of Roman money, have been lately turned up at Lingwell-Yate, near Wakefield. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus*, mentions a quantity of similar moulds, found at the same place in 1697.—Several crucibles for melting the metal were found at the same time, and in some of the moulds there are coins yet remaining. Specimens have been sent by a gentleman of Wakefield, to the Society of Antiquaries, and to the British Museum, in hopes of their decision, whether this place was the resort of coiners, or the real mint belonging to the Roman station in its immediate vicinity.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

SPAIN.

The Academy of Sciences of St. Fernando, in Madrid, has invited all the Spanish artists to send in designs for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the day of the revolution, on the 9th of July, 1820, when the King swore to adhere to the Constitution. The Academy of St. Carlos, at Valencia, has decreed a gold medal as a reward to the successful artist who obtains the suffrage of the Academy at Madrid for the erection of the monument.

The literature of Spain is beginning to revive from among the ashes in which it was nearly extinguished by the past despotism of its princes and priests. The different decrees of the Cortes, concerning the general plan of national instruction, gives very reasonable grounds for hoping that the best consequences will result from the choice of books made, and the scheme designed to be pursued in future. In the schools of theology, the institutions of Lyons are to be followed, which are completely at variance with the old scheme of theological education in Spain. The Spanish theological teachers have already learnt that there is a vast difference between the respect and limited obedience due to the chair of St. Peter, and the obligation to resist the abuses of the Roman court, which tend unceasingly to augment the pontifical power over the churches of Catholic countries. They are also now aware that the treasures of Spain need no more go into the pockets of the holy see, under pretence of the purchase of brevets and bulls, which were in reality unknown during the eight first ages of the church, and were not known in Spain until the 12th century. They have discovered that the spiritual and the temporal powers are and ought to be separate in the state. Finally, they know that the state of servitude they have hitherto been in, has arrived at its close. All these things will be firmly implanted in the minds of their youth, by the study of the new theological institutes.

The state of the fine arts in Spain is not so low as many might be induced to suppose. There are at present living many artists of talent; among whom Goya, Lopez, Velasquez, Aparicio, Madrazo, Rivera, follow history painting; Montalvo and Sanchez landscape and marine subjects; Parra and Lacoma, flowers; Rivellès, Galvez, Branvilla, Angel and Antony Tadei, scenery and decorations. These are far from contemptible artists. Gines, Agreda, and Alvarez, are their principal sculptors: Perez, Aguado, Velasquez, and Moréno, architects; Carmona, Estève, Amulléer, and Blanco, copper-plate engravers; Sepulvéda and Sajan, medallists; and Cardano as a lithographist, are all well entitled to praise for their skill. Schools of design have been established in all the provinces; and in Madrid the new state of things has contributed to give a fresh impulse to all which relates to art. Instruction is afforded to youth daily by the first teachers, in geometry, perspective, drawing, and decoration. In order to facilitate the study of painting, a museum has been opened by the government, near the Prado, in Madrid, where 332 pictures of the first Spanish [illegible] since the commencement of the [illegible] century, are laid open to the public. The King ordered all the original pictures of Spanish masters to be exhibited there, which belong to the palaces of Madrid, Aranjuez, and Retiro. The law which suppressed the convents, added many fine pictures to this collection; not only of the national school, but those of Italy and Flanders. M. Ensevi is superintendent of the national museum. To judge of its richness in art, it is sufficient to say, that it contains no less than 43 pictures by Morillo, 44 of Velasquez, 42 of Melendez, 28 of Ribera, 15 of Joannes, and 8 of Cano. There are 24 pictures by modern Spanish artists; and though the Spanish school has been charged with painting none but religious subjects, the new museum contains 14 battle pieces, 15 on history, 28 views and landscapes, 13 of flowers, 8 of fruits, and 95 on low subjects and portraits.

FRANCE.

A manufactory of different works, to employ apprentices and orphans, has been established in Paris, for such of those classes as may be destitute of protection; and also to furnish them with the means of instruction, reform their manners, and render them useful to the public. The establishment of the society is carried on under the names of Garros and Company. The capital is divided into 800 shares of 1000 fr. each, which are subdivided into bonds of 100 francs. The whole is under the superintendence of a director, three administrators, and seven counsellors-general, chosen from among the shareholders of 1000 fr. The trades already carrying on in the manu-

factory are bookbinding, paper-making and ruling, joiners' work and turning, wood-colouring, painting, gilding and varnishing, &c. &c.

Arab Antiquity.—In the treasury of the Cathedral church of Bayeux, there is preserved a curious and interesting Arab monument, being a little box or chest of ivory, of an oblong form, 3 feet 7 inches in length, by 10 inches 5 lines in breadth, and 4 inches 8 lines in height. Within are contained a chasuble, a stole, and a maniple, all very ancient, and said to be relics of St. Regnobert. The coffer is covered on the outside with plates of silver gilt, which contribute to strengthen it, and ornamented in the arabesque style of finished workmanship. On a plate of silver is the following inscription: *Bissm Illah Errahman Errahime; Berkhou kamelé oua Nehmahou chamelé.* Mr. Spencer Smith, on seeing it lately, stated his belief that the translation given to this inscription by M. Petis de la Croix, Arabic professor to the King of France, in 1714, was erroneous, and that its real meaning is, "*Au nom de Dieu clément et miséricordieux! il a envoyé sa bonté et sa grâce devant lui.*" M. Hammer, the great orientalist of Vienna, however, makes out the Arabic differently: "*Bismillah errahmânn errâhem! Birhou kamilet ve namihi schamilet*;" which is in French, "*Au nom du Dieu clément et miséricordieux! Sa justice est parfaite, et ses grâces sont vastes.*" The characters of the inscription are said to be *Karmatique*, and the box is thought to have been brought to Bayeux about the time of the crusades; perhaps as a gift from St. Louis or some of his followers.

M. Cuvier, the naturalist, recently pronounced before the French Academy glowing panegyrics on the memories of Sir Joseph Banks and George III.; the former for his exertions in, and the latter for his patronage of, science and the arts.

SWITZERLAND.

The anniversary *fête* of the foundation of the Hofwyl institution was lately celebrated at that establishment, near Berne. The parents of the pupils and a number of the friends of M. Fellenberg attended. The youths performed a piece composed by themselves; in which there appeared two or three pupils of every nation in Europe. Two Scotch in highland dresses; two Russians, nephews of Marshal Suwarroff; two Italians, &c. &c. They sang several airs, among them the "Ranz des Vaches," and Italian pieces. The *fête* concluded by a banquet, of which all the visitors and pupils partook.

Population of Switzerland.—The entire population of the Tyrol and Voralberg in 1819 amounted to 782,082 inhabitants; of whom 354,000 were males, and 37,000 females. The Voralberg contains 81,966 individuals. There has been an increase of 6149 in 11 years.

ITALY.

The Abbé Bernardo Zamagna, a celebrated Hellenist, died lately at Milan. He was born in 1735, at Ragusa, where he received his education, and entered into the society of the Jesuits. He first taught rhetoric and philosophy in the Roman college of Sienna, and afterwards Greek literature at Milan. He translated the Odyssey, Hesiod, Theocritus, Moschus, and Bion, into Latin; and his translations so made are the best extant. He also published original poems, among which were the "Aerial Vessel" and "Echo." He was 85 years of age at the time of his decease.

The new Museum which the Pope has formed in the Conservatori Palace in the Capitol, is completed. It was made to receive the busts and other monuments erected to the memory of Italians, who have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences, and which have hitherto been deposited in the Pantheon, and was opened to the public for the first time in September last. It is divided into classes and centuries. The principal saloon contains a bust of the Pope by Canova, with a Latin inscription; also a bust of Raphael, from the Pantheon.

Discovery of a magnificent Bath of Rosso Antico. Rome, December 16, 1820.—The immense treasure of the Vatican museum has received the addition of an antique curiosity, the *only one* of its kind in the world. The object in question is a bathing tub of 6 feet exterior length, a little more than 3 feet exterior breadth, and almost as much in depth, of one single piece—*rosso antico*. Could the richest prince procure a similar one, even if he would give its weight in gold? This bath, which may probably have been made for one of the Emperors, in the most luxurious ages of Rome, is in perfect preservation, and quite clear; that is to say, without the least vein of chalcedony, or other heterogeneous mixture: it is of an elegant form, and ornamented at the four sides with four fine lions' heads, executed in the best period of the Arts, having as usual rings in their mouths. It was found in a private house in Florence, where several antiquities, which it is said formerly belonged to a collection of the family of Medicis, were

offered for sale. Here it had been thrown into a corner, the owner himself not being aware of its value, in consequence of the stone having lost the lustre which it has now begun to resume. Several connoisseurs, who purchased other things there, passed it over, not supposing that such a large mass could be *rosso antico*. It was at last discovered by some gem engravers, who purchased it for a mere trifle, and have since sold it to Government for 9000 Roman piastres.

Naples. — The kingdom of Naples, comprising the whole southern part of the Italian Peninsula, contains, according to the last census, a population of 5,114,613 souls, of which 2,163,538 are males. The clergy and nobles are very numerous. The revenues amount to seventeen millions of ducats.

GERMANY.

Tubingen.—The national University of that city has lately offered a prize for the best dissertation upon the trial by jury. Those who become candidates are, 1st, to shew the best method of organising a jury in criminal matters; 2nd, to give the date of its first foundation; 3rd, to shew the different forms under which this mode of trial exists in Europe; and 4th, to lay down its advantages and defects.

Berlin.—An artist of Berlin has designed a geographical globe on which the mountains are laid down with their elevations, in relief.

Botany. — The following useful Botanical work has just been published in Germany—"Nomenclator botanicus enumerans ordine alphabetico nomina atque synonyma, tum generica tum specifica, et a Linnæo et recentioribus de re botanica scriptoribus, plantis phanerogamis imposita. Auctore Ernesti Steudel, Med. Dr. XVII. 900 pp. large 8vo."—All lovers of Botany will, doubtless, be much interested by the publication of this work, which contains a complete catalogue of all plants known and described up to the latest period, (about 3400 genera, and 40,000 species,) with an accurate indication of the authors, and of all the denominations assigned to them since the time of Linnæus. It will facilitate the researches of all classes of persons engaged in the study of this interesting branch of natural science; and will serve as a general index to the system of Wildenow, Persoon, Roemer, and Schultes, at the same time that it points out their place in the Linnæan system. As no work of this kind can long remain complete, it is intended to publish Supplements from time to time, according as new researches or discoveries shall render them necessary.

DENMARK.

Professor Aerstadt, in pursuing his philosophical experiments, has discovered that, in order to act upon the magnetic needle by galvanism, and to turn it from its position, it is sufficient to expose it to the action of a single pair of plates of copper and zinc separated by a conducting body, and that this simple apparatus will affect the needle more strongly than the whole Voltaic pile, and that consequently all experiments relative to the needle may be made with a very simple apparatus. This simplification of apparatus enabled him to suspend two plates of copper and zinc, separated by a liquid conductor, by a very fine thread; an arrangement which gave them an extreme susceptibility of the power of exterior action. He then presented to his apparatus magnetic bars of the highest forces, when he found that they attracted or repelled the galvanic plates according to the pole presented, and thus gave a rotatory motion to them around the point of suspension. M. Aerstadt has since attempted to construct a galvanic pile suspended freely, to discover if it will not direct itself towards the poles as the magnet does; and the preceding results lead to an expectation that he may finally succeed in his object.

GREECE.

Modern Greek Literature.—The young Ambrosius Argentis (who is scarcely seventeen years of age, a pupil of the great College at Chios,) has printed an Essay upon Navigation, in which he very warmly exhorts his fellow-countrymen, the inhabitants of Chios, to apply particularly to maritime commerce, as an inexhaustible source of riches and prosperity. A plan is in agitation to establish at Chios a Greek Journal, for the instruction of the people. The printing press lately erected in the capital, is in a very satisfactory state. One of the most distinguished of the Greek literati, Professor Koumass, at Smyrna, has lately published elementary instructions in philosophy, to which he has prefixed a short view of the labour of the Germans in this branch of learning. This work has been received with a degree of enthusiasm. In the patriarchal library at Constantinople, they have been for some time engaged in printing a great dictionary of ancient and modern Greek, of which the first volume is actually published, and which is to consist of six large folio volumes. This great work appears under the auspices of the Patriarch Gre-

gory, a native of the Peloponnesus, a prelate equally distinguished by the qualities of his mind and heart. All the archbishops, and most of the archons, have encouraged this laudable undertaking by their subscriptions. A quite new and very useful establishment at Constantinople, is a philanthropic fund for the support of indigent students. It is under the immediate direction of three Greek archbishops, and several merchants. The above-mentioned Patriarch Gregory constantly shews himself a zealous friend and protector of public instruction, and courageously opposes the rapacity and Machiavelism of the greater part of the Phanarists, *i. e.* the Greeks who are in the service of the Sultan. The great College at Chios, which has increased so as to become a kind of European university, continues to flourish in spite of all obstacles. The number of students amounts to 476, a considerable number of whom are natives of the Peloponnesus, Cephalonia, and the islands of the Archipelago. It is remarkable, that two youths from the interior of North America have come to Chios, to study the language of Homer. Mr. Varvoti, one of the richest Greek merchants, has presented 30,000 francs to the College, together with a great number of books purchased at Paris.

AMERICA.

The American Journal of Science for February last, published at New-Haven, contains some observations on the effects of prussic acid as a remedy in pulmonary disorders, from which it appears to have been used there in several cases with a most satisfactory result. The disorder, however, had not reached the purulent stage in any case where this remedy was tried.

Botany.—A new and valuable variety of the chesnut has been introduced into North America. In 1788, the large Spanish chesnut was first imported into that part of the world. Beneath one of these trees a *sagus pumila* or chinquapin of the Southern States of America was planted; this latter species produces fruit when only two feet high. The farina of the blossoms of the large Spanish chesnut fell upon the stiles of the flowers of the chinquapin, whose fruit when ripe being planted, sprang up and produced a new fruit partaking of the Spanish chesnut in the improved size of the fruit, which is much larger than the common American chesnut. The fact of the European chesnut impregnating the American chinquapin has been thus satisfactorily established.

Natural History.—The apis mellifica, or honey-bee, has been supposed to be a European insect, and to have been introduced into America from Europe. This, according to a late paper in the American Journal of Science, must be a mistake, as bees have been found in every part of that continent, where the climate was adapted to their production. In the southern parts they are plentiful; and in South America there are numerous tribes unknown to Europe, all producing honey. Dr. George Schmidt, a German naturalist, on the river Essequibo, possessed 20 varieties in his collection of insects, all of which produced honey; and he says that these are not more than half the number which he had indicated. In Guiana, the Arrowauks, once the original possessors of the whole coast, have been so accustomed to examine external objects, that nothing exists, that they are in the habit of seeing, on which they have not bestowed a name; no insect, plant, tree, bird, or rivulet. They call the Bee *Ambani*, and discriminate every variety of it by some characteristic appellation. They reckon 29 honey bees, and the following are the Arrowauk names of them. 1. *Hhimi-Ambane*, the Carrion Bee. 2. *Siwiriri*, the small ditto. 3. *Maburia*, very small ditto. 4. *Honno-Honuri*, large ditto.—5. *Honno-Honno*, very large. 6. *Tuturulu*, large black. 7. *Hikki*, stings like fire. 8. *Wakara*, White-golden. 9. *Wirukuturi*, yellow-bird. 10. *Kuyara*, large deer. 11. *Puterera*, very painful. 12. *Kuriwiri*, blood-letting. 13. *Kana*, Wild Cow. 14. *Haw*, the Sloth. 15. *Hituri*, the Black Ape. 16. *Kuriwake*, a species of Parrot. 17. *Saramma*, largest sort of Parrot. 18. *Warumuri*, Long Black Ant. 19. *Parieddi*, Large white. 20. *Lendi Gubi*, Calabash. 21. *Barraddi*, Bill-bird. 22. *Waraddi*, very rare. 23. *Kuriviru*, Snakefish. 24. *Warakabba*, white back. 25. *Yawahu*, Devil. 26. *Siberu*, frog. 27. *Suli-Sali*, small black parrot. 28. *Alaso*, small land turtle. 29. *Hyao*, a tree exuding a milky juice. This sufficiently proves that the honey-bee is not alone a European insect, but common to both Continents, and even most numerous in its varieties in the new world.

INDIA.

A Cane.—At a meeting of the Madras Literary Society, 1st September, Lieut.-colonel Blacker, presented a ground rattan from the Ram Ghat in the western range, north of the parallel of Goa, stated to be 225 feet in length; which is 23 feet higher than the monument.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Hemp and Flax.—In addition to the many improvements which, it is well known, Mr. Coke has introduced at Holkham, hemp and flax are now grown, and the poor women and children are set to work to break, dress, and spin them into thread for cloth.

Destroying Thistles and improving Pastures.—A large meadow has been constantly fed for the last twenty years, and the thistles constantly mown twice in the summer, at least: the first, just when the bud is generally formed, but the flower not expanded. The thistles are almost all destroyed; thence it appears, that preventing the formation of seeds, and consequently of young plants, has a tendency, by the natural decay of the old ones, to clear the land of thistles, or any other weeds. The quickest method, however, is pulling them up by hand, assisted by an iron, in the spring, after a heavy shower of rain—the certain method of eradication. [Both methods should be adopted, for all come-at-able weeds, in pasture and meadow lands.] The best method for improving herbage or unkind sward, and for converting it again soon into grass, is to pare, burn, and sow with turnips, three successive years, with liming, dunging, &c. Inferior soils should be dunged for the two last crops. Eat the turnips upon the land with sheep, even if the land be not well adapted for the purpose: if springy, it should be drained, as sheep are more subject to disease in such situations. Hay must be allowed them, and an occasional turning to grass. After the third crop shall be consumed, plough and harrow three times, and in May pulverize it well, and sow with such grass-seeds as are best adapted to the soil; say 10lbs. of small seeds, and one and a half to two quarters of hay-seeds, per acre; also 4lbs. of rape-seed on each acre. In September following, it will produce more and better food for sheep than any fog or rapes, as the variety will be more pleasant to the taste, and agreeable to the constitution of the sheep. [The benefit of eating off turnips upon the land, and the treading by sheep, is, in general, greatly over-rated. There are sufficient substitutes; and often much mischief is done, and much profit lost by the practice. Hay-seeds, also, are seldom to be depended upon, and generally filled with all sorts of rubbish, wherewith to seed the land afresh. Rape is a very improper seed for good pasture; white clover, some of the largest grasses, or perhaps, on some soils, cow-grass, should be used.]

Cottages.—It would, perhaps, be beneficial to many parishes, and prevent many burthens, if the Act of 31st Eliz. c. 7, were attended to, which enacts, That no person shall build a cottage, unless he lay four acres of land thereto, (except it be in market-towns and cities, or within a mile of the sea, for the habitation of labourers in mines, sailors, foresters, and shepherds; and cottages erected by order of Justices of the Peace, for poor impotent persons, are also excepted.) The four acres of land, to make it a cottage within this law, are to be freehold and land of inheritance, and must lie near the cottage, and be occupied with it. Persons building cottages contrary to the statute, are liable to a penalty of 10*l.* and 40*s.* a month for the continuance thereof. A penalty of 10*s.* if more than one family reside in such cottage.—It would be well if lords of leets and stewards, as well as parish-officers, would attend to this Act.

Bruised oats.—An individual, who has tried feeding his horse on whole and on *bruised oats*, states, that a horse fed on bruised oats will look and work as well as one fed on double the same quantity of oats not bruised.

Bone Manure.—In the high farming system of Yorkshire, where bones to the amount of 15*l.* an acre have been put on the land, to force a growth of about 35 bushels of wheat per acre, the property of the tenant in the land has been in some places nearly equal to the fee-simple value of the staple soil. At Holkham, it is said that at an expense of 10*l.* an acre in manure and working, 40 bushels are commonly obtained.

New Disease in Trees.—A pear-tree, belonging to Mr. N. Roberts, of New Shoreham, which had been in a sickly state for some years, was lately cut down by his gardener, and on sawing it up for fire-wood, it was found to contain some hundreds of caterpillars enclosed in the heart of the tree, with the thickness of six inches of solid wood from where they were found, to the outside of the tree.

On the Causes of Decay in Fruit-trees, by the Rev. William Williamson.—It may, perhaps, seem presumptuous in any one to advance other opinions concerning the decay of the fruit-trees in our orchards, when so many experienced Horticulturists have expressed their decided conviction, that disease, brought

on by old age, is the cause of their decline. When we consider that the graft is but an extension of the parent stock, and therefore liable to all the diseases and defects of its original, and that most of our fruits have been cultivated by grafting during many years, it seems reasonable to conclude that they would, in common with every thing else that has life, arrive at that period when they would begin to decline, and at last totally fail. It was therefore recommended by several skilful Horticulturists to remedy this evil, by raising trees from the kernels of the fruit, which, having a renovated existence, would be free from these defects. This theory seemed so reasonable, that many were induced to adopt it; and so assured was I of its truth, that I began to raise trees in this manner, fully expecting, that I should at least possess a tree free from disease. In the course of a few years, however, I was greatly disappointed, in finding that many of these young trees, some only twelve months old, began to exhibit the same diseases, and to be affected in a greater degree than many of our oldest varieties. It is therefore evident that old age is not the *only* cause of decay; and I am induced to think that the great diminution of the ordinary warmth of our summer months, for some years past, is the principal reason of their decline. Those who are at all versed in gardening, especially in forcing, must be aware that there is something in the constitution of some plants, and even varieties of the same kind, which enables them to bear cold better than others, and that, whenever the temperature is too low for the constitution of the plant, it becomes sickly and unhealthy in its appearance. We find also that some kinds of peaches are much more tender than others. Why should the apple-tree be an exception to this rule? May not the temperature of our summer-months have lately become lower than the constitution of the tree will bear? We know that in Russia and America, where, though the winters are more severe, the summers are hotter than with us, both moss and canker are, comparatively speaking, unknown on their apple-trees. I am the more attached to this opinion, as it is found that this disease is not confined to apple-trees alone, but that in Kent (to which county my observations have been chiefly directed) it is extending its ravages to the pear, the plum, and the cherry.

I believe it is a received opinion, that, in general, improved varieties are less able to bear the cold than the original from whence they are derived. Now, all the trees raised from the kernels of the fruit will, most probably, be improved varieties of our native crab, and therefore of a more tender constitution, and less able to endure the cold, which has of late years generally prevailed during the summer-months: hence the reason why many of our seedling trees become diseased at so early an age. It has also, of late years, been a very common practice with the growers of young apple-trees to graft upon stocks raised from the seeds of apples instead of true crab-stocks. Stocks of this description being often tender, have a most pernicious effect upon the future tree; for though the stock should be wholly covered by the soil, yet it must still suffer in the root, and thus produce the same effect in causing the decay of the branches. It appears, then, that we have been accessary in producing the very effect we were endeavouring to prevent: we have not only raised many tender varieties, but have grafted them upon stocks, which, it is highly probable, were also impatient of cold during vegetation; and thus the destruction of our trees has been doubly accelerated.

But though all the varieties are comparatively tender, yet some are much more so than others, and hence arises a very important branch of the Horticulturist's care, to select those which are the least liable to be affected by the vicissitudes of our variable climate. In supposing that want of summer-heat is the *principal* cause of decay, I would by no means be understood to assert that it is the *only* one; I can easily conceive that other causes may combine to produce it, and both reason and analogy point out to us that old age must have its effect, and perhaps in some old varieties it may be the only cause; that very weakness of constitution which is produced by culture in the one case, may be the consequence of age in the other.

My principal object in this communication is to prevent the too prevalent practice of destroying old orchard grounds on account of their diseased and unproductive state: if there be any truth in the preceding observations, this ought not to be solely attributed to the tree, but to the change of climate, arising, most probably, from local and accidental causes, and which will equally affect both the old and new varieties of fruit.

Every person, therefore, ought to pause before he proceeds to destroy an orchard merely because it does not bear.

Since the above was written I have seen orchards, apparently worn out, starting into fresh vigour, and bearing large quantities of fruit, which I have no doubt has arisen from the superior warmth of the past summer.

Vegetable Origins.—Turnips and carrots are thought indigenous roots of France. Our cauliflowers came from Cyprus; our artichokes from Sicily; lettuce from Cos, a name corrupted into *gause*. Shallots, or eschallots, from Ascalon. The cherry and filbert are from Pontus, the citron from Media, the chesnut from Castana, in Asia Minor; the peach and the walnut from Persia, the plum from Syria, the pomegranate from Cyprus, the quince from Sidon; the olive and fig from Greece, as are the best apples and pears, though also found wild in France, and even here. The apricot is from Armenia.

Talavera Wheat.—Mr. Row, of Sampford Peverell, Devon, says, that last season there were reaped from rather less than two acres of land, belonging to and farmed by him, three hundred and eighteen stitches of Talavera wheat. Mr. R. states that he was offered (but refused) eighteen bushels of wheat, properly prepared for sale, in lieu of the crop in question.

Seed Grain.—Where the grain of Barley is small, only three bushels and a half should be sown instead of four, as the fulness of plant from this kind of seed was the cause of the thinness of the sample last year. The wheat-plant, which has on all lands received a check, should be *see-sawed* with a wooden hay-rake, at one shilling per acre, which would do it better than the harrow, be less expensive, and give employment to women and children, whom the land cannot support unless it has their labour to return.

Onions.—Small onions planted at the early part of this season of the year, will, if the leaf which shoots for seed is pinched off, grow into onions of the largest size, and finest flavour.

New Furrow Plough.—Mr. R. Locke, of Northmolton, Devon, has invented a machine, which will furrow the ground at any depth, from an inch and a half to eight inches in breadth, and will turn the furrow against hills of any declivity that will admit the animal power of action. One horse, which may be managed by a boy, will furrow an acre of land in five hours.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dick Shadow's ghostly communication has some justice in its remarks. We cannot say whether our correspondent has yet closed his phantasmatic lucubrations or not; but we should be happy to hear something novel and original upon a subject worn nearly threadbare, but of which the texture is most probably everlasting.

We have to acknowledge a letter from Saffron-Walden, accusing us of levity on religious subjects. We disavow the most remote intention of treating "with levity or sarcasm any body of Christians," much less those sentiments which have ever been held sacred. We can only assert, that, if we are justly accused of admitting such, they must have escaped our notice.

We are induced to publish the following extract from the letter of a correspondent on the subject of Education.

"It should seem as if the object of English Education was to work up our squires and parsons into Tibulluses and Propertiuses—that the highest object of human wit and human exertion was to excel in Longs and Shorts. What upon earth has all this to do with the fate and fortunes of the future man? Is it possible to waste the best years of life in a more silly or futile manner? Is there any thing in New Zealand education more contemptible or insane? And then, one pedagogue says to another, that it teaches the boys the niceties and delicacies of the Latin tongue. I should be glad to ask these gentlemen how the beauties of Tasso and Ariosto are felt, and how the admiration of Corneille and Racine comes to be so general in this country? Out of the ten thousand English readers, men and women, boys and girls, who have received the highest gratification from the genius of these writers, are there two who have ever written a French or an Italian verse? and, if their talents and disposition are the same, does a scholar receive more pleasure from Virgil than a less learned reader does from Racine? The plea of exercising the imagination is mere nonsense: the imagination might be exercised in English verse at a tenth part of the waste

of life. But unhappy boys are placed at this useless and contemptible trash long before they have any imagination to exercise: children of eleven or twelve years of age are made to write verses, who have only five senses and a good appetite, and no more imagination than Brady or Tate. If there is a real object of pity on the whole earth, it is a fine boy of eleven or twelve years of age sitting down on a fine day to make a copy of Latin verses upon Cæsar or Alexander, or some of those atrocious villains, whose actions, falling into the hands of upper and under masters, have helped to entail upon this unhappy country the curse of hexameters and pentameters. He asks what use it is; and though it is easy to give him a good flogging, it is more than his pedagogue can do to give him a rational answer. Indeed, such questions deserve a whipping: they are distressing, and can be met in no other way. There is no use in it; or the use is so utterly incommensurate with the labour, that it amounts to a most wasteful expenditure of life. A boy might commit to memory half the beautiful passages of the classics in half the time that he is employed in getting the mere mechanical knack of writing verses, and finding what is long and what is short."

A Friend has favoured us by the following correction of an error in the communication of a correspondent inserted in our Number for January (p. 108), respecting the German name for Christmas; which, he says, is not *Weinnachten* "Wind Nights," but *Weihnachten*, "Holy or consecrated Nights," from *Weihen*, "to consecrate," as authorised by Adelung and others.

A correspondent, signing himself "Biblicus," has favoured us with remarks on some allusions to the Bible Society, contained in an article entitled "Modern Improvements," in our Number for January, which we cannot but regard as candid and important. After having given very sufficient reasons for the measures adopted by that highly respectable institution, and adverted to the success which has hitherto attended its efforts in various parts of the world, particularly among the inhabitants of the East, he adds, "Permit me here, briefly to suggest the incalculable advantages which the Bible Society is furnishing to philologists and antiquaries, by rendering accessible to all, many versions of the Scriptures that could otherwise hardly have been procured at any period; by promoting new versions in *languages* of which no other *specimen* could easily have been obtained; and by introducing *written* languages into several nations, which eagerly learn to read, in order that they may understand our sacred books. The best criteria for judging of the affinities, origins, and transplantations, of all the families of the earth are thus rapidly multiplying, after a lapse of several thousand years, throughout which, from the prevailing ignorance of glossology, subjects so important to the historian presented only diversified labyrinths to conjecture." Surely a society tending to such results can stand in no need of aid from argument; and we may therefore readily yield to our limits, and abstain from quoting further from these sensible remarks, especially as the paper to which they refer is so evidently dictated by feelings of prejudice.

B. will be further noticed in a future Number. His attempt to find some tree which will bear exposure to the sea atmosphere is worthy of success. But while B. recommends the fig-tree or the mulberry, he seems to impute the failure of trees in general upon an open sea-coast to a wrong cause. Wherever there is a limited breadth of sea, and a high land beyond, so as to afford any thing like a shelter from the long sweep of the blast over an immense level of ocean, trees will grow luxuriantly, which proves it is not the saline atmosphere that affects them. At Mount Edgcumbe oaks hang over into the sea, and cork-trees and magnolias grow at the distance of a few yards from it. On some parts round Torbay there are trees of fine growth. The fact is, that trees on the borders of very extensive plains present a similar appearance to those grown on the sea-shore, and are stunted and warped in the direction of the most prevalent winds. The same may be observed among trees planted on elevated spots. From whatever quarter the winds blow violently over an open unsheltered level, the same obstacles to the progress of vegetation in trees may be witnessed.

Britannicus recommends advancing the price of labour as an expedient to remove the difficulties with which the country contends. He seems to think that the advance of corn to 80*s.* which such an expedient would effect, must be a panacea for our distresses. The speculations on the *causes* of our national disorders seem to approximate to truth

more closely, than the remedies of our best politico-economical physicians for our state-diseases, help the patient towards a cure. All that has yet been done has effected about as much good as a glass of *water* in a case of hydrophobia.

A Plain Englishman argues that Mr. Brougham's education bill is liable to many objections. He seems to think that it is an effort to do too much at once, and that a compulsatory system of education is bad, and must tend to retard rather than accelerate the object of general instruction.

F. is plainly a *quiz*. He has furnished us with a contribution written for a "Northern or Gaelic Dictionary," which he says is at present compiling in North Britain, tending to shew the remote antiquity of the language, and that it was anterior in use to the Greek or Latin. Take as a specimen:—

CASSANDRA.—It is not generally known that the prophetic daughter of Priam possessed a very respectable smattering of surgical knowledge. Ανδρέας, a favourite servant of her's, dislocated his ancle,—from what cause, *non constat*. The dislocation was of a nature so obstinate as to defy the whole faculty of Troy. The prophetess tried her hand, and was successful. The operation made a great noise throughout the city; and ever afterwards she was known by the name of Cassandra, i. e. *Cas Aindrea*—Andrew's foot.

DEUCALION, a prince of Thessaly, in whose reign happened the memorable flood that still goes by his name. The Celtic mother-word *Diuchd*, like its descendant *Dux*, admits of some latitude in the translation. For my present purpose I shall render it by *Prince*. Now, only observe, my good reader, how beautifully the Greek word slides back again into Gaelic, and how easily its true meaning is understood: *Diuchd ghaillion*, the *Prince of the storm*, i. e. the Prince in whose reign the storm happened.

CLAUDIUS was clearly the primogenitor of the clan Mac Loud; as was CLODIUS of the Mac Leods.

HERCULES was a hero of gigantic strength, and ever ready to give his aid against oppression and tyranny. He was accordingly entreated for succour from many quarters; and the addresses, beginning commonly with "*Fhear gu leas*," "O man for good deeds," procured him the appellation by which he is known to posterity.

PENELOPE.—This model of continency was assailed during the long absence of her husband by a crowd of suitors; and as she did not despair of her spouse's return, she dismissed them one by one, informing them that *she was another man's wife*; *Bean eile b' i*.

PYLADES, the almost inseparable comrade of Orestes, had occasion to travel to the southern parts of the Morea, where he staid so very long as to excite the apprehensions of his friend. Orestes gave vent to to his feelings on the occasion in a long pathetic poem of forty stanzas, each of which terminated with Pylades. *Pill o deas*, "return from the south."

ALCIBIADES is indisputably *Alastair Bissaideach*; *Anglice*, Alexander Bisset.

The correspondent of a contemporary publication, J. T. M. is informed that the article he alludes to as appearing in our Varieties was copied from a Northern Journal. We do not doubt its being his. Our selections of course are not original articles. We shall, however, carefully avoid an intimacy with his "family" in future, since he has a wish, perhaps a laudable one, to prevent its becoming notorious.

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This is a very pleasing volume of poems—written in a free and unaffected vein—displaying much fancy, and singular felicity of expression. The smoothness of their versification, and a certain mixture of festivity and tenderness, frequently remind us of Moore, though they have neither all the brilliancy, nor any of the faults, of that fascinating writer. The author is evidently gifted with considerable powers for lyrical poetry; his songs seem written to be sung; and all his verses are particularly adapted for musical expression. They are usually of a sentimental rather than passionate order; yet there is a fine freshness about them, which makes us assured that they spring from an honest and genial heart.

Orient Harping; a desultory Poem; in two parts. By John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta. Foolscap 8vo. London, 1820.

This work has unfortunately escaped our eye by accident, or it would earlier have received that notice to which it is entitled. It is the production, as the title-page imports, of one of those moral heroes who have left behind them friends, kindred, and home, to diffuse religion, with all its attendant blessings, in the mighty regions of the East. In the intervals of his labours, he threw together a few sketches of Oriental scenery and manners, for the entertainment of his friends in England; and, finding the subject increasing under his hand, determined to arrange them in a natural order, and give them a completeness, which has rendered them fit for the public eye. The first part includes several fine pictures, bold, yet apparently faithful, and some terrible delineations of the wild and fearful superstitions of the Indian tribes. The second part is in a strain more uniformly solemn—and offers, by way of relief to the melancholy wonders of the first, a view of the Christian doctrines of life and immortality, with which the author is striving to subvert the barbarous practices of those among whom he sojourns. The poem is written in blank verse, often very full and sonorous, but sometimes imperfect or prosaic. Its author is evidently a man of vigorous mind; and his work would be deserving of attention, even without the inte-

rest which it derives from the office to which his life is devoted.

Britannia's Cypress; a Poem, on the lamented Death of His late Majesty, George III.; including a Tribute to the Memory of other Branches of the illustrious House of Brunswick. By John Hartnoll. Dedicated by permission to the Rt. Hon. Countess of Morley. London.

This is an honest and hearty tribute, from the pen of a very young man, to the memory of our late sovereign. The eulogy is not, perhaps, very discriminate, nor are the expressions of sorrow sufficiently qualified by the consideration that the illustrious sufferer was not stricken by death in the midst of his career, but when full of years, after long seclusion from his people. It is, however, no servile piece of adulation, but bears the stamp and impress of sincerity, even its most highly coloured praises. The versification is easy and flowing; and though the talent displayed is not of that kind which could justify its youthful author in quitting any more profitable occupation for that of poetry, it is evidently calculated to instruct and to gladden the circles among which he moves.

Montalto: a Tragedy, in Five Acts. As it was written, previous to the alterations that were made on its late representation at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. London, 1821.

We have already taken occasion to notice this play, as acted, in our Dramatic Article, and have little now to add, except that the opinion we expressed from having seen it, has been confirmed by its perusal. It has considerable poetic merit, but little fitness for the stage. In its present form, both its merits and defects are more visible than before;—because it was necessarily "curtailed of fair proportion" by the managers, and thus lost in poetry what it gained in effect. It is certainly a work of no small power and beauty.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics. Vol. II. 8vo.

This second volume of Jacobite Relics is by no means equal to the first in point of selection. Many of the latter pieces are of modern date, and some from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd himself. There are, however, many pleasing specimens of Stuart poetry. In the following extract, there is a degree of refined tenderness and sensibility; and passages of a similar kind are scattered throughout the volume, which contains one hundred and ten songs, besides those in the appendix.

The sun rises bright in France,
And fair sets he;
But he has tint the blink he had
In my ain countrie.
It 's nae my ain ruin
That weets aye my e'e,
But the dear Marie I left ahin',
Wi' sweet bairnies three.
Fu' beinly low'd my ain hearth,
And smil'd my ain Marie!
O I 've left a' my heart behind,
In my ain countrie!
O I 'm leal to high Heaven,
Which aye was leal to me;
And it 's there I 'll meet ye a' soon,
Frae my ain countrie.

The notes are copious, detailing many interesting anecdotes and adventures in the boisterous times of the Stuart insurrections. The courage of some followers of this ancient family, their magnanimity and firmness, with the romantic actions they performed, only needed the success of their cause, to have stamped them heroes in the eyes of that posterity by which they are now denominated rebels. So true is it that want of success only, in some cases, may constitute the treason. The public is, on the whole, much indebted to Mr. Hogg, for the preservation of these relics of the Stuart race, who were, to the last, bravely supported by a people of whom they often shewed themselves unworthy.

A Song to David. By the late Christopher Smart, M. A. &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

This is a republication of a scarce and singular production, and comes before us with peculiar claims to notice. It is the work of the unhappy Smart—written in a state the most melancholy and afflicting that our nature can experience—amidst the wanderings and loss of reason—in the solitude and privation of a madhouse. Although the length of the poem—516 verses—obliges us to question the editor's information, that the whole "was indented with a key upon the wainscot of his apartment," yet we can agree with him in considering it as *a rare and curious* production, and are not at all unthankful to him for having redeemed it from oblivion. The general merits of Smart, as a poet, we are not disposed to look upon as of a distinguished order. The greater part of his poetry is upon sacred subjects; and it is remembered rather for the purity of its sentiments, and the freshness and power of its language, than for any of the loftier qualities of genius and imagination. The poem before us appears, with all its deficiences, to deserve more praise than any other of his productions which we can now recollect. Its subject is the character and glory of David; and very briefly and vividly presents some of the more prominent and splendid actions of the monarch's life. The thoughts are original and striking, and the expressions very frequently of great boldness and grandeur. The Hymn of Adoration, which forms the concluding part of the poem, contains many gentle and beautiful lines, and the whole song is full of that "fine frenzy," which is always characteristic of the genuine poet, and, in the present case, suits the unusual circumstances in the midst of which it was composed. It is a psychological curiosity, and, as such, we recommend it to our readers.

Scripture Melodies. By a Clergyman. 5s.

The last days of Herculaneum and Abradates and Panthea. By Edwin Atherstone. 5s.

The Vampire; a Tragedy, in Five Acts. London.

We are glad to perceive that dramatic poetry is resuming its due station in the literature of our country, through the influence of some of the highest geniuses of our times. In all that constitutes the real excellence of such compositions, the tragedies of the last few years bear a loftier character than nearly all their predecessors of the past century. The Vampire (we object to the title, as being a little too strained an application, and threatening too much of the melo-dramatic) deserves to be placed high in the ranks of its compeers, not only for its positive merits, but also for the manifest indications it contains of future excellence. The fable is one of invention merely:—the incidents few, simple, clearly developed, and full of strong and healthy excitement. We have room to say no more than that it regards the fortunes of a bold and accomplished adventurer, eminently gifted with powers of mind and person to fascinate and subdue all who come within the sphere of their influence—but which, from an awful deficiency of all noble and human sympathies, are exerted only to wither and destroy. With the fate of such a being, the author has skilfully linked the event of a generous and well-contrived conspiracy—the happiness of a lovely and confiding maiden, and the fame and fortunes of a crowned Queen—and all these high interests are blasted and ruined by his fearful interference. The fifth act is marked with uncommon power, and written in the highest mood of poetry. The scene of the Queen's death is truly awful. Amidst some feeblenesses we find many felicitous turns of expression, and every where meet with evidences of the author's preference for the pure and powerful language of our greatest writers. Although he does not seem to have gone very deeply into the recesses and mysteries of our nature, and though his Play does not always shew that sustained and commanding dignity which belongs to the Tragic Muse—yet we are anxious to recommend it to our readers for the simplicity, earnestness, and passion of the poetry, and the deep and well-sustained interest of the story.

Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira; a Poem. By James Bird. 8vo. 5s. 6d. sewed.

Contemplation; with other Poems. By Alexander Balfour. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Faliero; a Tragedy. By Lord Byron 8vo. 12s.

POLITICAL.

Statement of the Question of Parliamentary Reform, with a Reply to the Objections of the Edinburgh Review. No. 61. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Aphorisms, chiefly Political, selected from the most eminent Writers. 18mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

T. C. Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Vol. II. New Series. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Christian Religion contrasted with Pagan Superstition. 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Sermons. By the Rev. T. Boys, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion. By M. Allen, E. M. R. M. S. E. &c. 8vo. 8s.

Christian Essays. By the Rev. S. C. Wilks. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

The Rev. C. Benson's Hulsean Lecture for 1820. 8vo. 12s.

A Selection of Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship. By the Archbishop of York. 12mo. 3s.

The Book of Common Prayer in eight Languages, &c. 4to. 2*l.* 10s.

Vindiciæ Hebraicæ; or, a Defence of the Hebrew Scriptures, as a Vehicle of Revealed Religion: occasioned by the recent Strictures and Innovations of Mr. J. Bellamy; and in Confutation of his attacks on all preceding Translations, and on the established Version in particular. By Hyman Hurwitz. 8vo. 9s. boards.

The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England illustrated by copious Extracts from the Liturgy, Homilies, Nowell's Catechism, and Jewell's Apology, and confirmed by numerous Passages of Scripture. By the Rev. William Wilson, B. D. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Religions and Religious Ceremonies of all Nations—Christians, Mohammedans, Jews, Gentoos, and Pagans; with 100 Engravings. By the Rev. J. Nightingale. 12mo. 10s. 6d. in red. Royal paper, 15s. boards.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of Thirsk; including an Account of its once celebrated Castle, and other Antiquities in the neighbourhood. 8vo. 5s. boards.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, in the Years 1818, 19, and 20. By Captain G. F. Lyon, R. N. Companion of the late Mr. Ritchie.

Missions into Africa have at all times excited the strongest interest with the public respecting their results, probably from the principle, which seems instinctive in the human mind, of connecting ideas of greatness and wonder with all that is unknown. Too often this interest has been painfully increased by the dangers and uncertainty which have attended the steps of those for whom it has been originally inspired. We have seen a Ledyard, a Parke, a Burkhardt, set out, rich in mental endowments, buoyant in hope, powerful in resolution, to traverse the vast plains, and penetrate the pathless deserts, of which we imagine so much, and know so little; Fancy has made us share their toils, rejoice in their discoveries, and sympathize in their anticipations of a prosper-

ous attainment of the end for which they set out, and an honourable return to their native land; but, alas! how has reality reversed the picture, and given us only to lament the fruitless efforts, the wasted spirits, the shortened days of those adventurous and scientific men on whom the eyes of the Old and the New World have been fixed at once, both equally interested in the issue of their great designs. Ritchie is the latest name over which we have thus to lament. Had the author of the work before us no other merit except that of having been the companion of his steps, the sharer of his thoughts, it would be sufficient to impart a value of no common stamp to his pages; but they can boast likewise of shewing the fruits of a most active and enterprising mind, a cheerful spirit, an amiable disposition, and an acuteness of observation, which, until we become more able to cope with the horrors of the deserts, and the cruelty and rapacity of the Arabs, is of far greater value to a traveller himself, and renders his experience of far greater utility to others, than can accrue from any scientific researches, or elaborate investigations. The author, in a modest and simple preface, disclaims the idea of arrogating any other merit to himself than that of narrating events exactly as they happened; and this praise, as well as much more which he is too unassuming to claim, is most indisputably due to him. In fact, he makes every thing pass immediately before our eyes; and in this respect, as well as in the forcible delineation of the character of the tribes and individuals whom he describes, his Work greatly reminds us of that most faithful and delightful "Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli," which no one can read without feeling the strongest interest in the events and characters described in it, and to the merits of which Captain Lyons himself has paid a candid and well-deserved tribute, by saying that its description of the manners and customs of Tripoli is such as to render any further observations on his part unnecessary.

Mr. Ritchie appears to have set out from Tripoli under somewhat unpromising auspices. He was to proceed to Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, with Mohammed el Mukni, the sultan of that country, a man who had gained his own elevation by the most horrible treachery and cruelty, and who was equally noted for his insatiable ambition and excessive avarice. The Bashaw of Tripoli had given the most flattering assurances of friendship and protection to Mr. Ritchie, which were loudly repeated by Mukni, who promised to look on him as a brother. Unfortunately Mr. Ritchie's pecuniary resources were very inadequate to the expenses inseparable from a journey across the Deserts, and through so vast a tract of country. To miscalculation and delay, we fear, the failure of all our African expeditions may too justly be attributed. Mr. Ritchie had yet another difficulty to encounter. The merchandize which he had meant as articles of sale and barter on his journey, had been selected so injudiciously in this country, that it consisted of scarcely any one thing useful, excepting some cutlery. It was too late, however, to remedy this, or any other evil, on the eve of setting off; and accordingly on the 25th of March 1819, he set off with his little party, consisting only of Captain Lyons and John Belford, a shipwright, from the Dockyard in Malta. They all wore Moorish dresses, and went by Moorish names. Their *kafle* consisted of about two hundred men, and the same number of camels. Captain Lyons describes its setting off with delightful vivacity. Their journey as far as Mourzouk was sufficiently fortunate. The Sultan had shewed them every attention on the way, and they had no drawback from their satisfaction but the consciousness of funds very inadequate to their wants. Soon, however, their sufferings began. Severe illness brought all three nearly to the grave. Belford, a faithful and unassuming attendant, became totally deaf, from the severity of his disease; Mr. Ritchie was confined fifty-eight days to his bed, and seems never afterwards to have recovered his spirits or resolution; Captain Lyons, though extremely ill in body, was yet clear enough in mind to perceive that the Sultan heartily wished them all to die, in order that he might seize on their merchandize and trifling personal property; and added to all this, they were so destitute of money, that for six weeks they were unable to buy animal food, and subsisted on a very scanty portion of dates and corn. Captain Lyons was supported, however, through all his trials by that sweet and sanguine disposition which appears in every page of his Narrative, and above all, by that only unshaken rock of human hope, a firm belief in the kind and protecting hand of Providence. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of repeated illnesses, anxiety of mind, and pecuniary difficulties, Captain Lyons has collected, from his own observations, a mass of interesting details respecting the customs and manners of Mourzouk, and the Arab character in general. On the 20th of November Mr. Ritchie expired—and very affectingly is his death, and the situation of the author after his decease, described. It was now, for the first time, that his spirits utterly failed him, and he expected, every moment, to descend into the grave with his unfortunate friend, whose relief from mortal care he seems almost to have envied. Soon, however, his resolution returned, and with admirable promptness he resolved upon prosecuting his journey into the interior as far as his means would allow him, aided by the supply of a thousand pounds from government, which, unfortunately, did not arrive in time to lighten the anxieties of Mr. Ritchie's last moments, and then returning to England with the best information he could collect. Accordingly he penetrated as far as Tegerry, which is the southernmost town of Fezzan, close upon the desert of Bilma; and then retracing his route, arrived, after great fatigue and exhaustion, at Tripoli, exactly one year after he had left it.

LITERARY REPORT.

Memoirs of JAMES THE SECOND, King of England, &c. will be published early in the present Month, in two vols. 8vo. with a Portrait.

DOCTOR WOOD, Author of the Prize Essay on Irish History and Antiquities, has now in the press, a work, entitled "An Inquiry concerning the Primitive Inhabitants of Ireland."

ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, has nearly ready for publication a Grammar of the Tamul Language, in which it is the Object of the Author to incorporate with the Rules of the *ordinary or spoken*, an introduction to the *elegant dialect* of this Language, which, from the nervous conciseness and singular energy of its construction, is as curious to the Philologist, as, from its affording an access to the learning of Southern India, it may be deemed conducive to the general interests of Literature.

The Rev. G. WOODLEY is preparing for publication, A View of the Present State of the Scilly Islands, exhibiting their vast importance to the British Empire; the improvements of which they are susceptible; and an interesting account of the Natives, as well as of the several Curiosities to be found in the different Isles.

The Rev. Mr. NOLAN has the German Grammar at press; the Spanish only remains to be done, which will be finished in the present month.—The Hebrew, Syriack, Chaldee, Greek, Latin, Italian, and French are uniformly printed, and the whole form a POLYGLOTT GRAMMAR, in which the genius of the principal Ancient and Modern Languages is explained, upon an uniform plan.

Mr. GIDEON MANTELL, F.L.S. is about publishing in 1 vol. royal 4to. (illustrated by numerous Engravings) the Fossils of the South Downs, or Outlines of the Geology of the South-eastern Division of Sussex.

Mr. GEORGE SOANE is engaged on a translation of the "Faustus of Goethe;" also of "Sangerliebe," a Provençal Legend, by the Baron de la Motte-Fouqué.

It is reported that Bloomfield, the author of the Farmer's Boy, is about to publish a new work.

The Principles and Doctrines of Assurances, Annuities on Lives, and of Contingent Reversions, stated and explained, by WILLIAM MORGAN, esq. F.R.S. Actuary of the Equitable Life Insurance Office, will shortly be published in 1 vol.

A Catalogue of the First Part of the extensive Library of His Excellency the Cardinal Fesch is about to be published. The whole will shortly be sold by Auction by Mr. Sotheby.

J. MILL, Esq. author of the "History of British India," is preparing for publication, Elements of the Science of Political Economy.

Dr. BETHELL, Dean of Chichester, has in the press a General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration.

Dr. L. WACHLER's Lectures on the History of the National Literature of the Germans, translated from the German, is printing in 2 volumes, 8vo.

Nearly ready for Publication.

The History of the Plague as it has lately appeared in the Islands of Malta, Gozo, Corfu, and Cephalonia, &c.; detailing important facts, illustrative of the specific contagion of that disease; with particulars of the means adopted for its eradication. By J. D. Tully, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, late Inspector of Quarantine, &c. &c.

The Pleasures of Benevolence, a Poem, by the Rev. Dr. Drummond, as a counterpart to Hope, Memory, and Imagination, are ready for publication.

Lucidus Ordo, containing a complete Course of Studies on Musical Science, with Illustrations, &c. By J. Relfe, Mus. in Ord. to his Majesty.

Annals of the Parish; or, the Chronicle of Dalmailing, during the Ministry of the Rev. Micah Balwhidder; written by himself. Arranged and edited by the Author of "The Ayrshire Legatees," &c.

The World in Miniature—Africa, in 4 vols. with maps and coloured plates; being the second division of a work intended to embrace all the Nations of the Globe, under the title of "The World in Miniature."

Woman in India, a Poem. By John Lawson, Missionary in Calcutta, and author of "Orient Harping." Part the First, Female Influence. Foolscap 8vo.

The Young Infidel; a Fire-side Reverie, by a Friend to Truth. In one vol. 12mo. The profits to be devoted to the support of the Essex Life-boat.

A Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, on a new Plan. By the Rev. William Yates. In one vol. 8vo.

A Geographical and Commercial View of Northern Central Africa. By James M'Queen.

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

Hints on the Manufacture of Catgut Strings.—It has long been a subject of complaint, as well as a serious inconvenience to musicians, that catgut strings cannot be made in England of the same goodness and strength as those imported from Italy. These are made of the peritoneal covering of the intestines of the sheep; and, in this country, they are manufactured at Whitechapel, and elsewhere; the consumption of them for harps, as well as for the instruments of the violin family, being very great. Their chief fault is weakness; whence it is difficult to bring the smaller ones required for the higher notes, to concert pitch; maintaining at the same time, in their form and construction, that tenuity, or smallness of diameter, which is required to produce a brilliant and clear tone. The inconvenience arising from their breaking when in use, and the expense in the case of harps, where so many are required, are such as to render it highly desirable to improve their manufacture.

It is well known to physiologists, that the membranes of lean animals are far more tough than those of animals that are fat or in high condition; and there is no reason to doubt that the superiority of the Italian strings arises from the state of the sheep in that country. In London, where an extravagant and useless degree of fattening, at least for the purpose of food, is induced on sheep in particular, it is easy to comprehend why their membranes can never afford a material of the requisite tenacity. It is less easy to suggest an adequate remedy; but a knowledge of the general principle, should this notice meet the eyes of those interested in the subject, may at least serve the purpose of diminishing the evil and improving the manufacture, by inducing them to choose in the market the offal of such carcases as appear least overwhelmed with exuberant fat. It is probable that such a manufacture might be advantageously established in those parts of the country where the fashion has not, as in London, led to the use of meat so far over-fed; and it is equally likely, that in the choice of sheep for this purpose, advantage would arise from using the Welsh, the Highland, or the Southdown breeds, in preference to those which, like the Lincoln, are prone to excessive accumulations of fat. It is equally probable, that sheep dying of some of the diseases accompanied by emaciation, would be peculiarly adapted to this purpose. That these suggestions are not merely speculative, is proved by comparing the strength of the membranes in question, or that of the other membranous parts, in the unfattened Highland sheep, with that of those found in the London markets.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

On the use of Coal Tar.---This article has become so plentiful since the general introduction of gas works, that it is now extensively used for a variety of purposes. Coal tar, being a carbonaceous and resinous substance, and not acted upon by water or air, is peculiarly advantageous as a substitute for paint in all out-door wood-work. It is well known, that wood exposed to the external atmosphere, soon acquires a vegetable covering of the wood-moss, or lichen, which rapidly hastens its decay. Coal tar, when properly applied, penetrates its surface, prevents vegetation, and renders it completely impervious to air, moisture, insects, &c. It is found to possess much greater durability than the best oil paint, and is therefore particularly adapted for the preservation of railing, gates, posts, hedge-stakes, beams, spars, joists, &c. or any kind of wood-work underground, or in damp situations. It is used, in preference to every other substance, for coating water-wheels, sluices, pumps, canal locks, bridges, &c. or wood-work of a similar description. It has been of late almost exclusively used for cast and malleable iron-work of every kind; and when properly applied, it gives it a durable glossy black, and will prevent iron from rusting much more effectually than any other article. Coal tar is also the cheapest and most effective article that has yet been discovered for rendering stone and brick cisterns, reservoirs, and wheel cases, water tight: for which purpose it is used mixed with a due proportion of quick-lime, which gives it hardness, and renders it completely impenetrable to all cold fluids. It is very extensively employed in naval ship-building, and in all the large sea-ports, on vessels of every description, greatly lessening the consumption of foreign tar, to which it is found to be very superior for many purposes; it is also convertible into pitch by the same process as common tar.

Oak Furniture.---The use of oak has been lately revived for the purpose of furniture; and among the fashionable and

expensive luxuries of the present day, has become not only the rival of some of the beautiful woods of distant countries, but in point of expense at least, has acquired a higher character. A set of dining-tables, made of English oak, by a London cabinet-maker, recently brought the enormous sum of 600*l*.

Singular Discovery.—M. Gonord is said to have excited the surprise of the public, by announcing that he can take impressions from an engraved copper-plate on any scale, either larger or smaller than the plate, without requiring another copper-plate, or occupying more than two or three hours. For example, from the large atlas engravings of the Description de l'Egypte, he could make an edition in octavo without changing the plates. The certainty of the process has been corroborated by the members of the jury admitted into his works; and the jury, in consequence, decreed a gold medal to M. Gonord. *Ann. de Chimie.*—This discovery, if there is no mistake about it, must be considered as one of the most surprising ever made in the arts. We can see no reason why stereotype plates, or pages of types, should not be employed to yield duodecimo and folio editions of the same work, and why the same dye should not be employed in coining farthings as well as crowns. *Edin. Phil. Jour.*—There is very little doubt, we think, that there is some "mistake about it."—Ed.

NEW PATENTS.

James Lee, *of Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, for Machinery and a Process for breaking, cleaning, and preparing Flax and Hemp for Use, and which is also applicable to other vegetable fibrous Substances.*

This invention or improvement consists of four parts; first, in the breaking or separating the fibres from the boon or woody parts of flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances, either before or after it has undergone the process of dew-rotting or water-steeping; secondly, in discharging the coloured matter out of unsteeped flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances, and bringing them into a fine soft and white state; thirdly, in separating and dividing flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances into their respective lengths, so that each length may be distinctly operated upon with greater facility by the roving machinery already in use, whereby very high or fine numbers may be spun upon machinery; fourthly, in drawing flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances into a state which may be spun upon machinery, sufficiently fine for the fabrication of cambric, lace, or other equally fine articles. The greater part of these operations is effected by the aid of machinery, which is ingeniously adapted to the separate purposes of the inventor, and operates to bring about the required changes in a manner at once neat and expeditious.

W. A. Deacon, *of Pilgrim's Hatch, Essex, for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, and Clogs, by the Application of Materials hitherto unused for that Purpose.*

The substance adopted in this improvement is whalebone or whalefin, in different forms and states of preparation, either to the exterior or interior of the soles of boots or shoes. Care is to be first taken in the selection of the pieces, which, being sawn and split, and the fibrous parts being cleared away, are fastened to a plane surface and rasped down to a uniform thickness, and then cut into the form required for the sole of the shoe or boot. Afterwards they are soaked in hot water and applied to the upper leather, being worked or tacked down to an inner sole with copper or iron tacks. The object gained seems to be additional strength of material for soles; and the tough yet flexible nature of whalebone is calculated to endure much longer than any other substance which could be used for a similar purpose.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

H. Penneck, of Penzance, Cornwall; for improvements of machinery for the purpose of lessening the consumption of fuel in working steam engines. February 27, 1821.

R. B. Cooper, of the Strand; for improvements on, or a substitute for, stoppers, covers, or lids, such as are used for bottles, tobacco and snuff boxes, ink holders, and various other articles. March 3, 1821.

J. Dickson, of Holland-street, Blackfriars; for valuable improvements in the means of transmitting heat and cold from one body to another, whether solids or fluids. March 5, 1821.

W. F. Collard, of No. 195, Tottenham Court Road; for improvements on Piano Fortes. March 8, 1821.

S. Wilson, esq. of Streatham; for improvements in machinery for weaving figured goods. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. March 8, 1821.

H. Browne, of Derby; for an improvement in the construction of boilers, whereby a considerable saving in fuel is effected. March 16, 1821.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the progress of vegetation has been somewhat retarded by cold northerly winds, and the feeding lands are by no means so forward as we expected to have seen them: this, together with the early disappearance of turnips, and the little inducement the meat market affords to supply their place with artificial food, has had the effect of sending more than the ordinary quantum of beasts to the market of Smithfield in a given time: the necessary consequence of which has been a further depression in the price of meats.

The corn-market remains in a lamentable state of depression—nor is there the most distant prospect of amendment; for independent of the continuance of a bountiful supply of wheat from Ireland, there is no deficiency in the home-growth; on the contrary, there is a greater number of wheat-stacks outstanding, and a larger portion of thrashed wheat on hand, than is customary at the present season of the year. The price of wool is lower, and still looking downwards; the seed, hay, and straw markets partake of a similar abatement: and, in short, every thing else which the farmer has to dispose of. Agriculture remains the same in substance, so far as the ordinary routine of husbandry is concerned; but its spirit is annihilated, and its members languishing on the brink of ruin. We observe a small portion of the wheat crop has been injured by the grub or wire-worm; but, generally speaking, the prospect cannot be more inviting: if any thing is to be apprehended, it is that in the event of a wet summer (which is to be expected if Dr. Kirwan's prognostication may be relied upon, *namely*, that a storm arising from the "W. S. W. on or just before the spring equinox, is productive of that circumstance five times in six,") when the probability is that it will get too lusty, and become lodged before the grain is properly matured.

Barley sowing is terminated; and, except that which was deposited during a few wet and cold days in the early part of April, the work has been well performed.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from Official Returns received in the Weeks ending March 17, 24, 31, April 7, 14.

DISTRICTS.	1 Week		2 Week		3 Week		4 Week		5 Week	
1 London	57s	5d	58s	9d	56s	10d	55s	3d	56s	2d
2 Suffolk and Cambridge	56	0	55	7	56	9	55	6	54	11
3 Norfolk	56	2	55	7	58	1	55	9	54	6
4 Lincoln and York	52	9	54	0	54	0	53	5	51	10
5 Durham and Northumberland	55	3	56	4	55	7	54	10	53	7
6 Cumberland and Westmoreland	57	6	58	8	58	10	58	5	59	0
7 Lancashire and Cheshire	54	4	55	10	54	0	54	1	54	0
8 Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	53	2	53	3	54	6	54	4	53	9
9 Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	47	10	48	1	48	3	49	5	49	9
10 Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	50	3	51	10	51	8	50	11	49	11
11 Devon and Cornwall	54	0	53	9	53	5	53	5	53	1
12 Dorset and Hants	54	9	55	8	54	11	54	1	53	1

Aggreg. Average, Mar. 17, 54s. 11d.—Mar. 24, 54s. 9d.—Mar. 31, 54s. 8d.—Apr. 7, 54s. 1d—Apr. 14, 53s. 7d.

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Ton.

Kidneys	3l	10s	to	0l	0s
Champions	3	0	to	4	0
Oxnobles	2	0	to	2	10
Apples	3	0	to	3	10
Onions	0	0	to	0	0

MEAT, by Carcass per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.

Beef	2s	10d	to	3s	10d
Mutton	2	8	to	3	8
Veal	3	4	to	5	4
Pork	3	4	to	5	0
Lamb	6	0	to	8	0

COAL MARKET. April 18.

Newcastle, from 30s 6d to 41s 6d
Sunderland, from 29 0 to 42 9

Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 9½d

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD.—Hay,	3l	15s	to 4l	10s	Aver.	4l 2s 6d
Clover,	4	5	to 5	5	—	4 15 0
Straw,	1	6	to 1	12	—	1 9 0
WHITECHAPEL. Hay,	3	10	to 4	10	—	4 0 0
Straw,	1	6	to 1	14	—	1 10 0
Clover,	3	15	to 5	5	—	4 10 0
ST. JAMES'S.— Hay,	3	10	to 4	14	—	4 2 0
Straw,	1	5	to 1	16	—	1 10 6
Clover,	4	0	to 5	0	—	4 10 0

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from April 16 to 21.

Wheat	4,824	Pease	612	Malt	4,659
Barley	5,135	Tares	—	Beans	1,184
Oats	6,880	Rape	—	Linseed	—
Rye	—	Brank	—	Mustard	15

Various Seeds, 194 qrs.—Flour, 3,933 sacks.
Ireland.—Wheat, 1,365; Oats, 2,520; Rye, 17; Flour, 280 sacks—Foreign—Tares, 60; and Brank, 220 qrs.—Flour, 500 barrels.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.						New Pockets.					
Kent	2l	2s to 3l	15s	Sussex	2l	2s to 3l	3s	Kent	2l	5s to 3l	15s	Sussex	2l	2s to 3l	5
Essex	0	0 to 0	0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s				Essex	0	0 to 0	0	Yearling Pock. 30s to 45			

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 8, to April 15, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1821.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
March 8	47	51	29,30		March 28	34	45	29,30	29,06
9	45	54	29,65		29	38	47	29,07	29,31
10	49	57	29,65		30	31	52	29,36	29,48
11	45	52	29,87		31	35	52	29,31	29,42
12	42	56	31,00		April 1	30	52	29,62	29,56
13	42	55	31,05		2	39	58	29,30	29,20
14	44	49	31,23		3	39	52	29,23	29,28
15	25	50	30,30	30,31	4	33	54	29,30	29,31
16	26	48	30,30	30,14	5	36	50	29,45	29,77
17	24	48	30,01	29,84	6	31	50	29,93	30,02
18	37	45	29,46	29,36	7	36	60	29,91	30,07
19	33	45	29,19	29,20	8	39	65	30,09	30,12
20	35	48	29,23	29,30	9	39	65	30,01	29,89
21	35	45	29,23	29,40	10	46	66	29,89	29,70
22	33	43	29,45	29,87	11	45	60	29,63	29,50
23	25	45	29,91	30,00	12	41	54	29,35	29,29
24	32	48	29,80	29,49	13	37	52	29,31	29,52
25	40	52	29,33	29,49	14	41	49	29,62	29,36
26	30	46	29,58	29,46	15	34	48	29,51	29,50
27	33	48	29,23	29,34					

Mr. Editor,—In the New Monthly Magazine for January last, "*a Correspondent*," (under the head Meteorology, p. 34 of Historical Register) has inserted some observations on a paper which, four years since, was communicated to the Philosophical Magazine (Vol. XLIX. p. 182) drawn up by me. The object of that Essay was to prove, that an opinion which was universally prevalent, respecting the influence of the solar spots on the seasons, was entirely without foundation;—and to shew, that during the inclement year 1816, those spots were neither unusually large, nor numerous; so that the obscuration never occupied any considerable portion of the sun's disc.

Under these circumstances, the direction of the solar axis, in the diagrams, which your "*Correspondent*" perceives to be erroneous, was never intended to be given with accuracy; as it was a point of no material consequence to the inquiry. Why it was placed at 8° west, I cannot now explain; except that it was not from supposing that, viewed from the earth, it constantly retained that position in all parts of the orbit. Such a supposition would have been absurd. It was convenient to place the axis *somewhere*; and if it was within the greatest elongation of the Pole from the vertex, it was sufficiently true for the purpose intended.

The first Figure, Plate 3, represented two spots, the largest which had been observed during several months, on the sun's disc; and was designed to shew what proportion of the area they seemed to cover. Figure 3 represented the situations of a spot on Nov. 1st and 2d; and was designed to shew that its motion in 24 hours was through more than one fourth of the sun's diameter. This was a remarkable phenomenon; and I have every reason to believe, no deception arose from inaccuracy in taking the positions. Figure 4 shewed the places and dimensions of 15 spots, visible on Oct. 8th, but all of which disappeared before the 11th.

Now it is obvious that, in these delineations, it was perfectly indifferent in what direction the axis of the sun lay. In Figure 2, however, it would have been better to have constructed the true projection. The place of the sun's pole and nodes might have been deduced from 3 positions of the spot, with the chords of the intermediate arcs, and the zenith distances, by Cagnoli's problem; or by a more simple process, having the nodes given. This was deemed unnecessary, as it was evident from inspection, that the path of a spot, passing near the

centre, and over the limb at an angle of about 45°, above the horizontal line, could not have moved parallel with the equator; even supposing the earth in that part of its orbit when the equatorial diameter is most oblique to view. As this deviation, therefore, was unusual, it was observed in the sentence immediately following, that "in general the course of the Maculæ is, with little variation, parallel to the sun's equator; but the direction in which these proceeded, was very singular and curious." The passage from Adams' Lectures was then quoted, to sanction this remark. Adams' work is not at hand; but I conceived that the sentence quoted, referred exclusively to the *real* motion of the spots; and not to the *apparent* motions occasioned by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; nor to diurnal parallax. My observations were all made within a few minutes of the meridian; and therefore diurnal parallax was out of the question. It was too much to infer that the effects of the earth's annual motion, and diurnal parallax, were unknown to me; and therefore the concluding sarcasm was unnecessary.

Your obedient servant,
W. M. MOSELEY.

Feb. 10, 1821.

Gosport Observatory, April 6.—Remarkably bright spots on the unilluminated part of the Moon.—At eight o'clock last evening, two bright spots appeared on the opaque portion of the Moon's disc. The first we observed was immediately under that very dark shade, termed by Riccioli and others, Mare Humorum, and appeared like a longitudinal mountain (perpendicularly situated in respect to the then position of the Moon), the light of which repeatedly increased and diminished in the course of two hours. The other was globular, near the spot Aristarchus, and through a Dollond's 4½ feet achromatic telescope, had the appearance of a star of the sixth magnitude, beneath the surface of the lunar orb. The first was not far distant from the volcano discovered by Mr. Cooke, of Stonehouse, near Plymouth, in the night of the 16th of January last. Whether these bright spots are of a volcanic nature, or whether they are mere portions of the moon peculiarly situated so as to be thus illuminated by the reflection of the sun's rays from the earth, we are not prepared to decide: but certain it is, that they were not seen by us during the first quarter of the last moon, when a good opportunity offered, and diligent observations were made several nights for a similar discovery. The bow which joined the cusps of the moon last evening, was very conspicuous, even to the naked eye; and from the extraordinary light that was shed over the obscure part of her disc, perhaps a better opportunity never offered for such an observation.

The Comet.—As the Comet which lately appeared in the Constellation Pegasus, is probably again visible, or will soon become so, in its return from the sun; it may be satisfactory to such observers as may be desirous of looking for it in the morning before sunrise, to be in possession of elements sufficient for computing its place. To this end we subjoin the following, computed by Mons. Nicolet, of the Royal Observatory at Paris.

Perihelion Passage, March 21, 1821, 9h 33′ 7″ in evening, Paris time.
Logarithm of Perihel. distance 8·95953
Long. of the Perh. on the orbit 239° 18′ 37″
Inclination - - - 74 10 53
Long. of the ascending node 48 32 12
Motion Retrograde.

These differ almost imperceptibly from a set of elements computed by the celebrated Professor Encke. Their coincidence is less close with those calculated by Professor Nicolai, of Manheim, which are:—

Perihelion passage, March, 21·6016 Manheim time.
Log. Perihel. distance - - 8·96466
Longitude of Perihelion - 239° 34′ 5″
Inclination - - - - - - 73 23 15
Long. of ascending node - 48 43 34
Motion Retrograde.

These, on the other hand, agree almost precisely with the elements of M. von Staudt of Gottingen; but there is reason to suppose the former, as above given, more correct.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, April 20th, 1821.

By far the most important piece of intelligence for this month, as it affects the foreign Commerce of the British Empire, is the Report of the Committees of Parliament on the subject of still farther opening the trade to India. It is certain, that an extensive and lucrative commerce has been carried on, during a series of years, by the intervention of American vessels, between the Continent of Europe and India. That the transfer of this medium of gain to British ships could be no injury to the East India Company, is clear, since the Company is not, in fact, the rival of these Aliens. This trade has grown up notwithstanding the privileges conferred by Charter on the Company; it has been fostered by public events; and since it does exist, and will exist, our own people and property may as well (much better) be engaged in it, and employ their advantages as Britons for the *benefit* of their native Country. It is likely therefore, that this trade will be thrown open (direct) to the British flag. In the mean while, the productions of India find, on the whole, a favourable market in Britain. Indigo, especially the superior sorts, sold, at the sale which closed a few days ago, considerably higher than heretofore. The fine and good samples obtained an advance of from 6d. to 9d. per lb. the good middling and middling qualities from 9d. to 1s. per lb. and those which were suitable to exportation, or to more general consumption, experienced an improvement of full 1s. per lb. on the average. The proprietors appeared to be satisfied with the prices, generally; and only a small proportion has been bought in. Perhaps we ought not to omit observing here, that British goods find their way to increasing advantage in India. The consequences may prove mutually beneficial.

The supply of Spices imported by the East India Company is abundant: a sale is declared in which Cinnamon is in quantity 130,000 lbs. Nutmegs 100,000. Mace 20,000. The first of these Spices is marked lower than usual, the last is marked higher. The quantity of Ginger is 3,900 bags; of Saltpetre, 1,074 tons. The market for Saltpetre has lately been very heavy, and even declining. It is one of those articles which the peacefully inclined never wish to see above a fair level in price.

The Cotton Market has had some fluctuations, lately; but rather according to the briskness of the demand, than occasioned by any noticeable variation in price; the holders being steady, and rather inclined to profit by revival of enquiries, than to part with their property at a lower rate. The business done has not been extensive, in consequence of this disposition

Coffee has been supplied in abundance: the consequence has been a languid demand for those extensive quantities which have been brought to sale. Indeed, much of them has lately been taken in by the proprietors; they not choosing to venture the article at the prices current for the goods of others. This principally affected the Foreign commodity; but the production of the British Colonies, being wanted for home consumption, has been less affected.

The demand for Sugar is steady, and variation as to price scarcely any. The fact is, that considerable arrivals are expected, and these, according to their quality, will guide the market. It is thought that this accession to the stock —which is something larger than it was at this time last year—will contribute to depress the prices. There is, however, no disposition to anticipate that depression: the holders are firm at the present rates. The same may be said of the Refined Market: the business done is not on a large scale; but the terms are not varied.

Tobacco has recently suffered some disrepute, the cargoes lately imported having turned out very indifferently. This has rather thrown a shade over the market, as it has diminished the confidence of the buyers; and by forcing the damaged article down to a low price, has had a disadvantageous effect on the whole. One cargo of Virginian was sold some time ago, so low as 30s. per 100lbs. manifest weight. The trade are now careful to use their eyes, previous to the final adjustment of their contracts.

The Course of Exchange continues to be much in favour of this country; and Silver has fallen another halfpenny per oz. New Dollars are 4s. 10d. and Standard Silver in bars, is 4s. 11d. What effect the anticipated return to cash payments may have on the commerce of the country is a speculation not without its difficulty. Gold is certainly coming into this island from various quarters: it is one unequivocal sign of a return to commercial confidence and stability.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 20, TO APRIL 17, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ACASON, J Valentine Farm Ridge, cow-dealer. (Wigley, Essex-street
Allsop, W. Macclesfield, cotton-spinner. (Grimsditch and Brodrick
Ashcroft, T. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Frodsham and Taylor
Atkins, W. Chipping Norton, mealman (Russel and Son, Southwark
Ayton, W. Macclesfield, cotton-spinner. (Grimsditch and Brodrick
Ayton, J. and Sanders, J. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. (Brockett
Backhouse, G. Kendal, ironmonger. (Johnson
Bagley, G. Pocklington, spirit-merchant. (Thorpe and Gray, York
Ball, C. Postford hill, paper-maker. (Patterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Bennies, A. St. Martin's-lane, baker. (Jopson, Castle-street
Berriman, W. Lineham, timber-merchant. (Thomas, Malmesbury
Bigsby, J. Deptford, brewer. (Olbadeston and Murray, London-street
Bird, T. St. Martin's-court, haberdasher. (Newton, High Holborn
Bishop, J. Bloomsbury, horse-dealer. (Dodd, Caroline-street
Blackband, J. Burslem, grocer. (Hicks, Gray's Inn
Bonner, T. Monkwearmouth, fitter. (Stoker, Newcastle
Brandon, W. Kent-street, builder. (Brooking, Lombard-street
Bristow, R. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. (Hore, Lincoln's Inn-fields
Browne, J. Bridgwater, taylor. (Boys and Son
Brown, T. Longdon, Staffordshire. (Smith, Walsall
Buckland, J. Newcastle-street, carpenter. (Jessop, Clifford's Inn
Burbery, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Troughton and Lea
Burbery, T. Woolston, grazier. (Wrattislaw, Rugby
Cape, W. London-bridge Foot, grocer. (Bickett, Cloak-lane
Carter, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row
Chinn, T. Maidstone, linen-draper. (Rippon, Great Surrey-street
Clarke, J. Worcester, coach proprietor. (Hill
Clements, R. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Troughton and Lea
Cole, W. Sinnington, farmer. (Grundon and Watson, York
Cope, P. Bridgenorth, grocer. (Ridding, Coalbrooke Dale
Cope, C. Berkeley Mews, job-master. (Coleman, Clerkenwell
Coupland, C. R. F. and E. spirit-merchants, &c. (Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn
Cox, H. Lambeth, timber-merchant. (Newbery, Gt. Queen-street
Coulson, J. and Leadbitter, E. Gateshead, glass-makers. (Bainbridge, Newcastle
Croft, T. Chatham, hair-dresser. (Dickens, Bow-lane
Croxford, C. Uxbridge, saddler. (Walford
Cummins, J. Gloucester, mercer. (Chadborn
Cushon, T. Spitalfields, hatmaker. (Swain and Co.
Dewsbury, P. Altrincham, corn-dealer. (Pass
Dignam, J. Warnford-court, coal-merchant. (Harrison, Bucklersbury
Dixon, J. Bishopsthorpe, coal-merchant. (Foljambe and Dixon, Wakefield
Dunderdale, G. and R. Leeds, clothiers. (Bigg, Bristol
Edwards, J. Vine-street, silkman. (Blacklow, Frith-street
Ellis, W. Liverpool, basket-maker. (Brabner
Farquharson, T. Swansea, merchant. (Clarke and Co. St. Thomas Apostle
Field, T. sen. and Field, T. jun. Muscovy-court, flour-factors. (Clabon, Mark-lane
Field, T. White Hart Inn-yard, corn-dealer. (Gray, Tison-place
Fifoot, W. Bristol, baker. (Bevan and Brittan
Ford, J. Gloucester, clothier. (Wintherbotham, Tewsbury
Freeland, W. Bedhampton, miller. (Messum, Portsea.
Garton, J. Hull, lighterman. (Reeves
Gooch, A. Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer. (Sewell and Blake
Gregory, G. B. Lisson-grove, merchant. (Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn
Greaves, J. jun. Liverpool, broker. (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Grundon, W. New Malton, merchant. (Simpson
Gunnery, J. Liverpool, dealer. (Bulmer, Liverpool
Harding, J. Great Winchester-street, jeweller. (Jones and Bland
Hart, J. Bath, saddler. (Hellings
Haynes, W. Stourbridge, currier. (Bird, Birmingham
Hellman, A. Minci g-lane, merchant. (Eicke, Aldermanbury
Hesledon, W. and W. S. Barton-upon-Humber, scriveners (Brown and Son
Hincliffe, J. Bradley, York, wood-merchant. (Evans, Hatton-garden
Holding, W. Devonshire-street, wine-merchant. (Wadeson and Son, Austinfriars
Hoyle, R. Newcastle, merchant. (Dunkin and Staple
Jackson, W. Bristol, cornfactor. (Martin
Jeffs, F. Coventry, shopkeeper. (Carter
Jerome, S. Birmingham, victualler. (Spurrier
Johnson, J. Leamington, druggist. (Arundel, Furnival's Inn
Jones, T. Sedgley, ironmaster. (Bloxham, Bilston
Jones, T. P. Carmarthen, draper. (Clarke, Bristol
Kennifeck, P. New-road, merchant. (Myers, Bloomsbury
Kennifeck, W. Throgmorton-street, broker. (Myers, Bloomsbury
Lance, B. Capel-court. (Lindsay, St. Thomas-street
Lea, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row, ribbon-makers. (James, Bucklersbury
Maberly, J. Welbeck-street, coach-maker. (Bartlett and Beddome, Midas lane
Macdonagh, T. Chesterfield wine-merchant. (Clarke
Macleod, J. Cornhill, boot-maker. (Pullen, Monkwell-street
Mann, T. Raistrick, merchant. (Scatcherd, Halifax
Marshall, J. Gainsboro', druggist. (Barnard and Codd
Marshall, P. Scarborough. (Hespe
Massie, J. Derby, mercer. (Simpson
Mason, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Gregory
Masters, J. Upper Berkeley-street, watchmaker. (Dixon, St. Swithin's lane
Matthews, J. Coventry, ribbon-maker. (Carter
Meure, N. Worcester, brewer. (Gellibrand, Austin-Friars
Morris, J. Upholland, tanner. (Fitchett and Wagstaff, Warrington
Match, J. Queen Anne-street, cabinet-maker. (Chester, Staple's Inn
Noble, H. A. Camberwell, wine-merchant. (Child, Upper Thames-street
Ovendon, E. Old Boswell-court, jeweller. (Towers, Castle-street
Palmer, J. Rugely, Stafford, butcher. (Salt
Palmer, E. T. Bedford, draper. (Toms, Copthall-ct.
Partridge, H. M. Newport, ironmonger. (Cary and Cross, Bristol
Peet, J. Ashton within Makerfield, hinge-manufacturer. (Fitchet, Warrington
Phillips, B. Threadneedle-street, vintner. (Barbor, Fetter-lane
Pullen, D. Birchin-lane, broker. (Courteen and Robinson, Walbrook
Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Yokes, Queen-square, merchants. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Riley, T. H. Crawford-street, draper. (Jones, Size-lane
Ritchie, R. Deptford, brewer. (Parker, Greenwich
Ritchie, R. and J. Bigsby, Deptford, brewers. (Osbadeston and Murray, Fenchurch-street
Roberts, R. J. Minories, ironmonger. (Wheeler, Castle-street
Seaman, G. Bishopsgate-street, draper. (M'Michael, South Sea Chambers
Sedgwick, M. London, warehouseman. (Fisher and Sudlow
Shrapnell, P. Bradford, clothier. (Miller, Frome
Sloper, J. Bath, baker. (Mullings, Wootton Bassett
Smith, J. L. Vauxhall-walk, coal-dealer. (Robinson and Burrows, Austin-friars
Snape, W. Litchfield, mercer. (Parr
Stang, L. Fore-street, merchant. (Pullen and Son, Fore-street
Stanley, H. Jackhouse, whitster. (Robinson, Settle, Yorkshire
Sumpter, J. Charlotte-street, mason. (Phillips, King-street, Covent-garden

Taylor, J. Sheffield, iron-founder. (Tattershall
Treherne, J. St. Martin's-street, victualler. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street
Trix, F. South Molton, tanner. (Tanner
Trinder, W. J. Portsea, victualler. (Carr, John-street, Bedford-row
Troughton, B. and J. Wood-street, silk-throwsters. (James, Bucklersbury
Vaughan, M. and Appleton, C. Liverpool, straw-bonnet makers. (Munow
Wade, J. S. Aldeburgh, brick-maker. (Rabbett and Mayhew, Saxmondham
Walker, J. Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, parchment-dealer. (Foulkes and Co.
Wain, D. Liverpool, plumber. (Rawlinson
Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Whitley and Mason
White, J. Lambeth-road, merchant. (Thompson, Minories
White, T. Brinklow, Warwick, innholder. (Wrattislaw, Rugby
Whittell, S. U. Islington, timber-merchant. (Brooking, Lombard-street
Whitchurch, J. Worship-street, coachmaker. (Dimes, Friday-street
Wilkinson, J. Gt. Driffield, coal-merchant. (Scotchburn
Wilson, J. Macclesfield, bookseller. (Lowden and Helder, Clement's Inn
Wright, J. Bermondsey-street, provision-merchant. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 17, INCLUSIVE.

AIKIN, J. Liverpool, March 30
Allen, J. Warwick, April 18
Ansell, J. Carshalton, May 5
Austin, T., Gregory, J., and Husson, J. Bath, April 14
Avison, J. Brighouse, May 22
Barker, J. Strand, May 8
Battier, J. R., & Zorlin, J. J., Devonshire-square, April 21
Beech, J. Stone, April 21
Belham, T. Stratford, April 14
Benham, H. Southwark, May 5
Benson, T. Sheffield, May 5
Bigg, J. & Bigg, C. Hatfield, April 17
Blackburn, T. Witham, April 28
Blackburn, W. Blackburn, May 19
Bovill, J. & De Witte, G. J., Mincing-lane, April 10
Bowring and Trist, Cheapside, May 12
Bower, J. & Bower, J. Bradford, April 28
Bowers, N. W. & Bowers, W. Cannon-street, May 8
Boyd, W., Benfield, P., & Drummond, J., London, May 3
Bradfield, W. North Elmham, Apr. 24
Browne, J. Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, May 5
Bruce, A., Brown, J., & Scott, G., London, June 3
Buchanan, J. Sherborne-lane, Apr. 14
Burgess, H. & Hubbard, J. Miles-lane, London, May 1
Burton, G. New City Chambers, May 12
Collins, T. Drury-lane, May 12
Copland, S. Holt, April 26
Cousins, J. Somer's Town, May 8
Cox, P. Fairford, April 11
Crew, W. Palace-row, Tottenham-court-road, May 5
Crombie, R. Chelsea, May 5
Dann, G. Linton, March 31
Davey, J. Foulsham, May 7
Dawson, J. Burnham Westgate, April 30
Davies, W. Caerphilly, May 8
De Quiros, Size-lane, May 15
Dickenson, J. Lower Edmonton, April 7
Duckett, J. & Alsop, S. Manchester, April 25
Dunn, W. Hoxton, May 15
Egar, W. Maidstone, April 7
Elliott, C. St. Thomas a Beckett, in the Cliffe near Lewes, April 11
Farrer, R. Bread-street, April 28
Favell, J. Thayer-street, May 12
Favill, W. Cromwell, April 8
Foot, B. Gracechurch-st. April 14
Foster, T. & Foster, E. S. Yalding, April 7
Frith, J. Bulwell, April 16
George, S. & Webb, R. Bristol, April 25
Glasscott, R. Cheapside, May 8, 12
Goldworthy, W. Sun Tavern-fields, April 21
Gower, R. St. Austell, April 20, 28
Grover, J. Hastings, April 24
Guyard, R. P. Throgmorton-street, April 14
Hadley, T. Birmingham, May 11
Haywood, J. B. & Pinniger, J. Calne, April 14
Haywood, F. Liverpool, April 13, 30
Hardwick, J. Mill-street, Lambeth, April 14
Hartley, R. Ripon, April 17
Hawthorn, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 12
Hellicar, T. & J. Bristol, May 9
Hitchon, J. Kidderminster, April 24
Hodgson, R. Bishopwearmouth, April 25
Holden, J. Blackburn, May 19
Hitchings, F. Gloucester, April 12
Huttoa, W. Evesham, May 11
Hyde, H. T. & Hyde, H. S. Tunstead, April 26
Jackson, R. & Graham, J. Carlisle, May 3
Jackson, D. Houndsditch, April 14
James, G. & Cock, H. Bristol, May 5
Jones, P. B. Birmingham, April 14, June 9
Joseph, S. Gosport, April 19
Kelty, A. Pall Mall, April 28
Knight, J. Fore-street, April 10
Kruse, A. Union court, April 14
Lachlan, J. Gt. Alie-street, April 7
Leeson, E. Wood street, May 12
Leigh, S. Strand, May 1
Lethbridge, J. Carmarthen-street, May 1
Linney, J. Chester, April 30
Littlewood, J. Manchester, April 28
Longridge, R. & G. Praugle, Painsher, May 5
Lloyd, W. Shrewsbury, May 7
Lowndes, W. Manchester, May 8
Luke, W., Whitehall, R., Jenkin, H. West Smithfield, April 21
Macmichael, J., Gitton, E. & Co. Bridgnorth, May 4
Macmichael, J., Gitton, T. & Macmichael, W. Bridgnorth, May 4
Marsh, D. C., Deane, L. and Co. Reading, April 14
Martin, T. Bristol, May 12
Millard, S. Gloucester, May 8
Morris, T. Bristol, April 17
Motley, T. Strand, May 5
Mould, H. Winchester, May 8
Nantes, H. Warnford-court, May 26
Nowill, J. Cheapside, May 5
Oakley, P. Hereford, May 5
Oldacre, E. Ipswich, April 24
Peake, S. jun. & Rothwell, J. Halifax, May 23
Perkins, J. Tiverton, May 8
Peters, J. Dorking, April 28
Phillips, E. Argyle-street, May 5
Phillips, D., Wray, T., & Baker, H., York, April 20
Portlock, R. Andover, April 17
Potter, S. Milk-street, April 7
Prebble, J. jun. Bow, April 14
Prole, W. Georgeham, April 16
Pulleyn, W. Leadenhall-st. April 28
Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall, April 7, 21
Reynold, W. master-mariner, May 5
Richardson, J. Liverpool, May 2
Ridout, J. P. Bridport, March 24
Ritchie, J. & Moffat, T. Liverpool, April 16
Roach, J. Russell-court, May 5
Robinson, G. & S. Paternoster-row, March 24, April 28
Rowland, R. Strand, April 17
Sabine, H. Fenchurch-st. May 12
Sachett, T. Bermondsey-wall, Apr. 21
Sallows, R. Hadleigh, May 10
Samson, T. Lynn, April 17
Scorf, S. Leeds, May 8
Scott, W. Whitechapel, April 10
Schmaling, F. W. Fenchurch-street, April 3
Seager, S. P. Maidstone, April 7
Seaman, C. & Etheridge, E. Norwich, April 28, May 1
Simpson, J. & Westmoreland, J. Liverpool, April 13
Slade, W. Leeds, May 9
Smith, T. Laurence Pountney-lane, April 17
Smith, J. S. Brighton, May 12
Smith, W. Southwark, April 14
Sowerby, J. W. Fish-street-hill
Story, T. Hunworth, April 26
Swan, R. Gainsborough, May 1
Sykes, P. Manchester, April 23
Tayler, J. T. Merton, April 14
Tittensor, C. W. & T. Foster-lane, April 10
Thompson, H. & R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 7
Turner, M. West Bromwich, April 14
Warren, J. Minories, April 28
Watkin, J. Newark on Trent, Apr. 28
Watson, J. Liverpool, May 1
Webb, J. New Sarum, April 18
Wilkinson, J. Cockermouth, April 18
Willans, W. South Shields, April 27
Wood, S. Bolton, May 23
Worth, T. Talbot-court, May 5
Young, J. Lagstall-street, April 21.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 26th March to 21st April, 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2dpr. Day
Mar. 26	——	——	70⅜ 1⅛	——	106	——	——	——	——	35 pm.	par 1 pm.
27	——	——	71 70⅜	——	105⅞	——	——	——	——	40 pm.	par 1 pm.
28	——	——	70⅜ 71	——	106⅞	——	70⅜	——	——	41 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
29	——	——	71⅛ ⅜	——	106¼	——	——	——	——	42 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
30	——	——	72⅜ 1⅞	——	107⅛	——	71½	——	——	45 pm.	par 1 pm.
31	——	——	72¼ 1½	——	106⅝	——	——	——	——	46 pm.	par 2 pm.
April 2	——	——	72⅛ ⅛	——	107	——	——	——	——	47 pm.	1 3 pm.
3	——	——	72⅜ ⅛	——	106⅞	——	——	——	——	47 pm.	2 3 pm.
4	——	——	72⅜ ⅛	——	106⅝	——	72	——	80	48 pm.	4 1 pm.
5	——	——	72⅜ ⅛	——	106½	——	——	——	——	47 pm	2 4 pm.
6	——	——	72⅜ ⅛	——	106⅝	——	——	——	——	49 pm	4 6 pm.
7	——	——	72⅝ 1¼	——	106¾	——	——	——	——	47 pm.	4 6 pm.
9	——	——	72 ¼	——	107	——	——	——	——	49 pm.	6 4 pm.
10	——	——	72½ 2	——	107¼	——	——	——	——	47 pm.	4 5 pm.
11	——	——	72⅝ 2	——	107⅜	——	71¾	——	——	47 pm.	6 4 pm.
12	——	——	72¾ 1⅞	——	107¼	——	——	——	——	47 pm.	4 5 pm.
13	——	——	72 ¼	——	107¼	——	71⅝	——	——	46 pm.	4 5 pm.
14	——	——	71⅞ 2⅛	——	107¼	——	——	229¾	——	46 pm.	4 6 pm.
16	——	——	71⅞ 2	——	107¼	——	——	229½	——	45 pm.	4 6 pm.
17	——	——	71⅞ 2⅛	——	107½	——	——	229¾	——	46 pm.	4 5 pm.
18	223½	——	72½ ⅜	——	107⅜	18⅜	71¾	——	——	46 pm.	4 6 pm.
19	224	71½ ⅜	72½ ⅜	80½ ⅜	107⅜	18⅜	——	230	——	43 pm.	4 6 pm.
20											
21	223	71½	72⅜ ¼	80¼ ⅜	107⅝	18⅜	——	——	——	——	6 4 pm.

*** All Exchequer Bills dated prior to March 1820, have been advertised to be paid off.

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

THE following persons, who were capitally convicted at the February Sessions, underwent the sentence of the law on the 27th ultimo:—Joseph Kitsall, who had been a gentleman's servant, and robbed his master of plate and wearing apparel; Jas. Pitcher, guilty of a similar offence; George Barry, convicted of highway robbery; and William Robinson, found guilty of robbing his master of flour. All of them made full confessions of their guilt.

On Monday the 14th ult. were also executed, at Horsemonger-lane prison, J. Sangwell and J. Langbell, for burglary at Englefield-green; and W. Jarvis and T. Myers, for uttering forged Bank of England notes.

London Bridge.—The Corporation of London intend to widen and improve the arches of London Bridge, in preference to a recommendation of a body of surveyors to build a new one: 90,000*l.* is the estimated expense of the alterations.

The New Crown.—This splendid attribute of royalty, which has just been completed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, is much larger, loftier, and more magnificent, than the former crown. The new crown is about 15 inches in elevation; the arches, instead of sinking in their centre, are raised almost to a point, being themselves embossed and edged with brilliants, and supporting an orb of brilliants also more than six inches in circumference. This is surmounted with a Mal-

tese diamond cross of exquisite workmanship, on whose top and sides are suspended three remarkably large pearls. In the front of the Crown is a unique sapphire of the purest and deepest azure, two inches long and an inch broad. At the back is the ancient ruby, which was worn by EDWARD the Black Prince and our Fifth HARRY, in the victories of Poictiers and Agincourt. The sapphire and ruby are each inserted in a Maltese cross of brilliants, while the other parts of the Crown are occupied with large diamond flowers. The rim is encircled with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and rubies, of very considerable magnitude; and the whole is surrounded, immediately above the ermine, with large pearls. The several other articles of the King's regalia, and of the splendid Coronation service, are also placed in the Jewel-house.

It appears from an official account that "the average amount of all Promissory Notes and Bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, which have been in circulation during the quarter ending the 5th day of April, 1821," was 22,976,475*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Since the last regulation of the silver coinage, in 1815, down to the 28th of February last, the total amount coined at the Mint has been 7,137,364*l.* 19*s.* of which there remains unissued, at the Mint, 11,493*l.*

Female Conventual Association.—The benevolent and persevering efforts of Lady Isabella King, aided by a few associates of distinguished rank, and of known humanity, effected the first establishment of this nature; which has now existed upon a limited and experimental scale upwards of four years, at Bailbrook House near Bath. Hitherto it seems to have excited little public interest. The comparatively small sum which was in the first instance collected towards its foundation and support, has ever since been allowed to accumulate, while the expenses of the establishment have been borne by *the few*, who were anxious to prove that a plan so benevolent in its intention was capable of being successfully carried into effect. Under the immediate superintendence of the philanthropic foundress, a few opulent ladies, contribute as lady renters, such a sum for their apartments, &c. as greatly assists the general fund. The next class of ladies pay fifty pounds per annum, for the comforts and advantages they enjoy; while a third class (and unhappily, of these, as being altogether destitute, very few can at present be admitted) consists of unprotected and houseless orphans, to whom the comforts of a home, and all the advantages enjoyed by the other members of the establishment, are equally afforded. What can be more delightful than to contemplate a society of educated females sheltered from the turmoils and cares, the deprivations and mortifications that too often assail unprotected loneliness and uncheered solitude—bound by no monastic rules, united only by attention to religious and social duties, and subject to no restrictions, save those which good breeding and domestic harmony require, all enjoying the advantages of a well-regulated community, and those whose means allow them to contribute to the establishment, witnessing daily the comfort they communicate to the unfriended and portionless? The utility of the principle upon which such associations are founded, is too apparent to be controverted; and surely it only requires to be more generally known, in order to be more extensively acted upon. To secure and render permanent the dawning success of this society, it has been found necessary to make an effort to purchase their present place of residence; for unless this can be accomplished, the whole establishment must probably be disadvantageously removed elsewhere. Some steady and zealous friends of the institution are actively employed in collecting the means to forward this good work, but their endeavours are necessarily circumscribed within the limits of their own more immediate connexions, and the issue is consequently uncertain.

The inhabitants of Boyer's-buildings, St. George's in the East, were lately thrown into great alarm, their houses shook, and almost every pane of glass shivered, in consequence of an explosion which took place at the house of a German named Clarke. The report was heard throughout the neighbourhood, but the cause of it was for some time a mystery; until the inhabitants flocked to the house of Clarke, in consequence of the shattered state of its doors and windows. On entering a back cellar, they discovered the unfortunate man himself lying on the floor, and most shockingly scalded. The cellar represented a distillery on a minor scale; some vessels containing a quantity of wash, and some spirits, were in one end of it; and at the other were a copper still, a head, and worm of a good size, and other apparatus for illicit distilla-

tion; the still lay in a disorderly manner, being started from its proper birth (it is supposed by some accident at the time the explosion was heard), and appeared to have been recently working, as it was then "smoking hot." Clarke was conveyed to the London hospital, where he lies in a very dubious state as to his recovery.

Mr. C. Calvert lately gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the act of Charles I. c. 11, passed after the rebuilding of London, which restricts any proprietors of wharfs between London-bridge and the Temple from erecting buildings or inclosures thereon.—Immediately after the fire of London, an open wharf or quay was directed to be left along the whole line of embankment from the Temple to London-bridge; but this provision, so beneficial to the inhabitants of the city of London, having from time to time been greatly infringed, very few open spaces are now remaining; and of such few as do remain, an attempt has been lately made by Messrs. Calvert and Co. to inclose one, situate at Cold Harbour, at the south end of their brewery, which, it is said, has remained open towards the Thames ever since the fire of London. This has not only been considered as unjustifiable in itself, but as materially affecting the public thoroughfare from Allhallows-lane to London-bridge; and in consequence thereof, the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood lately presented a petition to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, most numerously and respectably signed, praying their interference for the restoration of the public rights; whereupon the Report of a Select Committee of the Commissioners was agreed to, recommending that the inclosure alluded to should be removed.

Houseless Poor.—The doors of this Institution are closed for the season; during the 77 days it was open, 449 women and children, and 2,769 men were sheltered, and about 50,000 meals distributed: a considerable number of persons received permanent relief, and many were placed in situations of obtaining a livelihood; some were removed to their respective parishes and counties, and others restored to their friends under circumstances of great interest. Thus those who have benevolently contributed to this Society, have the gratification of reflecting, that in sheltering houseless misery, they have saved many of its victims from impending ruin.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major J. M'Ra, 1st foot, to be deputy quarter-master general in the East-Indies, with rank of lieut.-colonel.

Vice Admiral Sir R. G. Keats to be master of Greenwich Hospital, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors, *v.* Admiral Sir John Colpoys, deceased.

Joseph Glossop, Esq. to be Clerk of the Cheque to his Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. Sir H. Halford, Bart. Sir W. Knighton, Bart. Sir M. Tierney, Bart. are appointed Physicians to his Majesty's Person; Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. Physician to the Household; Sir D. Dundas, Bart. Sir E. Home, Bart. Serjeant Surgeons; T. Keate, Esq. Surgeon to the Person; Robert Walker, Esq. Apothecary.

Marquis of Graham is appointed Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the room of Viscount Jocelyn, now Earl of Roden; Sir A. F. Barnard is appointed one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, in the room of Sir G. Campbell, deceased; and Lord Lovaine, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, in the room of the Earl of Fife.

C. C. F. Greville, Esq. is sworn one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council in ordinary.

His Majesty in Council has been pleased to appoint Abraham Caldecott, Esq. of the Lodge, Rugby, to be Sheriff of the county of Warwick, for the present year, in the room of William Withering, Esq. of the Larches.

To the Rank of Commanders in the Navy—Lieutenants John Franklin, Geo. F. Lyon, the Hon. C. Abbott, John Popham Baker, Francis J. Lewis, William Chasman, Richard Dickinson, Peter Salmond, James Gordon (1), Edw. Sparshot, Thomas R. Brigstocke, J. S. W. Johnson, William Blight, Henry Crease, and John R. Blois.

Captain Prescott is appointed to command the Aurora frigate at Chatham.—Lieutenant Chas. Napier is appointed to command the Vandeleur, revenue cruiser, on the Irish station.

The Rev. Henry St. Andrew St. John to the Perpetual Curacy of Putney, county of Surrey, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Beeralston.—Right Hon. George Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine.

Burghs of Wigtown.—Sir John Osborn, of Chicksands Priory, Bedford, Bart. *v.*

Hon. J. H. K. Stewart, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Married.]—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. Henderson Bain, R. N. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Haggitt, Chaplain of the Royal Hospital—The Rev. C. E. Keene, rector of Buckland, Surrey, second son of B. Keene, Esq. of Westoe, Cambridgeshire, to Rebecca Frances, second daughter of Sir G. Shiffner, M. P. of Combe, Sussex, Bart.—J. A. Simpson, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Anne Susan, second daughter of G. B. Roupell, Esq. of Great Ormond-street—Dr. Warburton, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Abernethy, Esq. of Bedford-row—Rich. W. Hedges, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Fentham, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Fentham, Esq. of the Strand—At Newington Church, Robert Bathe, Esq. of Headley, Hants, to Miss Trist, of Surrey-square—Lieut. Wm. Hall, to Caroline, daughter of N. Brickwood, Esq. of the Crescent—Wm. Battie Wrightson, Esq. eldest son of Wm. Wrightson, Esq of Cusworth, in Yorkshire, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Inigo Thomas, Esq. of Ratton, in Sussex.

Births.]—In Gloucester-place, the Lady of John Buller, Esq. of a daughter—The Lady of John Watson, Esq. Upper Bedford-place, of a son—At Hambledon, in Hampshire, the Lady of Francis Morgan, Esq. of a daughter—In Manchester-square, the Lady of C. Blackett, jun. Esq. of a son—At the Rectory, Hedenham, Norfolk, Mrs. Chambers, of a daughter—At Maize-hill, Greenwich, the Lady of Henry Francis, Esq. of a son—The Lady of C. J. Stokes, Esq. of Doughty-street, of a son—In Cumberland-street, the Lady of Charles Franks, Esq. of a daughter—In Keppel-street, Russell-square, the Lady of John Constable, Esq. of a son.

Died.]—In Market-street, Horseferry-road, Mrs. S. Baker, aged 60, after a long and painful illness—At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Homersham, aged 75, formerly of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark—At his house, in Paradise-street, Lambeth, Wm. Cragg, Esq. Under Secretary to the Board of Agriculture—In St. James's-street, Mrs. Lock—In Wardrobe-place, Doctors' Commons, in his 80th year, Wm. Box, Esq. Deputy of the Ward of Castle Baynard; which Ward he had represented in the Court of Common Council of London for 44 successive years. He retained the full possession of his faculties to the latest moment of his long life—The wife of George Langstaff, Esq. of New Basinghall-street—At Walworth, Mr. Blyth, late of Ironmonger-lane, aged 73—In New Norfolk-street, after a long and severe illness, Charles Pieschell, Esq. aged 70 years—At her house in Park-street, in her 89th year, Viscountess Pery, relict of Viscount Pery, and mother to Viscountess Northland and the Hon. Mrs. Calvert—In Down-street, Piccadilly, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. F. Hackwood, of his Majesty's band of Musicians, and the oldest Member of the Royal Society of Musicians—At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wm. Wright, Doorkeeper to the House of Lords—In Lower Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, T. Cusac, Esq.—John Baptist Shackle, Esq. of Hayes, Middlesex, in the 68th year of his age—In the 58th year of his age, after an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. G. Ford, Pastor, upwards of 25 years, of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Stepney—In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Harman—George Wiltshire, Esq. of Clapham Common, in his 71st year—In Stratford-place, Mrs. Elliston, wife of Mr. Elliston, of Drury-lane Theatre. The death of this amiable lady was awfully sudden! she had retired to rest in apparently better health than she had enjoyed for some time past; but was almost immediately attacked by an hysterical affection, to which she had latterly been subject, and in 10 minutes she was a corpse! Her age was 46. She had been married to Mr. Elliston four-and-twenty years, and had borne him ten children, of whom nine are living—In the Fleet Prison, Hannah Barber, aged 85, who had been confined 32 years, for contempt of the Court of Chancery: during which time she had never passed the gates!—Aged 61 years, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. R. Carpenter, of Mile-end, and Aldgate High-street—Mr. Nathaniel Davies, of Lothbury, aged 66—At Mile-end, Mrs. E. Boyce, wife of John Boyce, Esq. of the Customs, after a lingering illness—At Putney, Mrs. Brereton, relict of the Rev. John Brereton—At his house in Redcross-street, Cripplegate, T. Dolley, Esq. aged 72—Of a decline, Miss C. S. Talbot, at the house of her aunt, Mrs. Johnston, Cheapside—Mary, the wife of Capt. W. M'Kissock, Commercial-road—At Ball's-pond, Peter Forrester, Esq. in the 78th year of his age, universally esteemed. Throughout a mercantile career of nearly sixty years he had experienced almost every vicissitude; his spirit alone remaining equal

and unaltered—At Fulham, Phœbe, the wife of the late Richard Macpheadris, Esq.—At her house at Twickenham, Lady Taylor, relict of the late Sir John Taylor, Bart.—At Edmonton, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. Terrington, late of Coleman-street—At Kingsland, Mr. J. E. George, son of Mr. George, Copthall-court, in the 26th year of his age—At his house, Durham-place, Lambeth, Mr. J. Hay—Mary Maria, third daughter of the late Mr. S. Tooth, of Hoxton-square—At his house in Langham-place, after a long illness, Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq. of Cannon Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York—In Aldersgate-street, Sarah, wife of Thomas Sparks, Esq. aged 71.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

DR. EVERARD.

Dr. Everard, the late Archbishop of Cashel, had presided but for a short time, in his own name, over the Roman Catholic Church at Cashel. He had for some years been co-adjutor to his predecessor, Doctor Bray. The co-adjutorship had been accepted by him from an imperious sense of duty; as it involved a sacrifice of comforts. Driven from Bourdeaux by the French Revolution, he had fixed himself in a situation in the North of England, near the Lakes, which was in every respect suited to his taste. Here he kept a private academy, and was happy in his occupation. It was lucrative above his wishes. Roman Catholics of rank and fortune were glad to have their sons under Dr. Everard's care; and every one of his pupils became his attached and permanent friend. When, therefore, he was called to exchange this scene of comfort, for the laborious and cheerless life of an Irish Roman Catholic Prelate, his compliance was like obeying a summons to martyrdom. With manners which fitted him for the highest circles, with talents which made his society an acquisition, with as vivid and delicate feelings as could lodge in a human bosom, still, not probably without a struggle, but certainly without a murmur, he went, because he thought it his duty. Once engaged, he was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the best interests of his flock, the good order of the vicinity, and, as far as in him lay, the welfare of the community. Every candid person, who witnessed his exertions, regarded his appointment as a benefit and a blessing. It was evident that nothing lay so near his heart, as to make all whom he could influence, peaceable, virtuous, and pious. He saw, and felt the many and great obstacles by which he was impeded. But he was resolved not to be deterred. When most depressed he would say, "I will die in the harness." It was little apprehended that his determination would so speedily be verified. In private life Dr. Everard was one of the most amiable of men. If any sterner feature had ever existed in his character, no shadow of it remained. He appeared to have no ambition, but "to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God." He was averse to every kind of latitude, whether in faith or in practice. He was strictly obedient to every injunction of his church; but he nevertheless gave their due pre-eminence to the weightier matters of the law; valuing external observances only as they served to promote the religion of the heart, which, in his estimation, was no other than the love of God. A mind imbued with such principles could not confine its charity to man within narrow bounds. Dr. Everard accordingly believed with the best and wisest Roman Catholic Divines, that visibly separated Christians may, notwithstanding, if faithful to their light, and in no respect violating their consciences, "be invisibly united to Christ, and invisible members of his church." Sincere piety, therefore, in whatever outward form, never failed to attract Dr. Everard's attention, and to excite his sympathetic regard. He even formed close and confidential friendships beyond the pale of his own church; and could admit, as it were into his very heart, those whom he conceived to feel as he felt, though they did not believe as he believed. In this matter, Dr. Everard could not be mistaken; for his character was as transparent, as his heart was affectionate; and the proof which he thus afforded, of its being possible for such intercourse to subsist, between rightly disposed persons of the two communions, was as satisfactory to the mind as it was grateful to the feelings.

MICHAEL BRYAN, ESQ.

On Wednesday, March 21, this gentleman, long and intimately known among men of taste and artists, closed his mortal career. Very few, if any, of his contemporaries ever possessed so much influence in all matters of refined connois-

scurship as he exercised for a number of years. His judgment in pictures was of the first order; his information extensive; and his enthusiasm for the sublime and beautiful in works of art, of boundless fervour. His opinion was consequently looked up to, as decisive of the merit or demerit of paintings, whether derived from the ancient masters or from the easels of modern genius; and many hundred thousand pounds have been expended upon his dicta in affairs of this kind. Mr. Bryan allied himself to a noble family, by marrying a sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and he mingled among the best society of the times. He was unfortunate, however, in some speculations, a few years ago; and this, for a period, threw a cloud over his circumstances, and almost entirely severed him from those pursuits for which he had been so celebrated. Retiring from more active life, he projected and finished his "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," in two volumes, 4to.: which was commenced in 1813, and given to the world in 1816. This work, a great improvement, as well as enlargement, of Pilkington's design, is evidence of his diligence and talents as an author. Several of the original sketches are admirably written; and the whole forms a compendium and index of arts and artists unequalled in our language. In private life, Mr. Bryan was highly esteemed. His temperament partook of the same warmth and glow which characterized his love of the fine arts; and, if not difficult to be offended, he was as readily reconciled. As an ardent friend, a worthy man, and an enlightened member of the most intellectual circles, few persons ever filled a more honourable place in all the relations of life. His memory will be respected, as his loss will be mourned, by every lover of the arts; for, according to his own Ciceronian epigraph—*Omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione inter se continentur.* He was aged 64 years.

MR. JOHN KEATS.

Died at Rome, on the 23d of February last, Mr. John Keats, well known for his poetical productions. He left England for the benefit of his health, having exhibited marks of a consumptive disorder, which appeared to be rapidly increasing. A cold, caught on his journey to Italy, hurried him still faster to the tomb; and though for a short time after his arrival there he seemed to revive, it was only to confirm the fallacy of a hope too often indulged in similar disorders; for he soon languished into an untimely grave. He often talked of his approaching death, with the resignation of one who contemplated its certainty without anxiety, and seemed to wish to "steal from the world" into silence and repose. From a contemporary writer we learn, that when a friend was sitting by his bed, and talking of an inscription to his memory, he desired there might be no notice taken of him, "or if any," to be "*Here lies the body of one whose name was writ in water.*" The temperament and feeling of the poet, which is always "much nearer allied to melancholy than to jollity or mirth," seem to have been the heritage of Keats: the deep susceptibility to external beauty, the intense vividness of mental impressions, and the rich colouring of thought, which are seen in genius, were all his. Though young, and his taste leaning towards an extravagance which maturer years would no doubt have corrected, his poetry displays throughout those breathing thoughts which so peculiarly identify the presence of the poetical spirit. He was an original writer, his productions were his own; and no pen of the present age can lay claim to the epithet of poetical, on the ground of a powerful fancy, freshness of colouring, and force of expression, if Keats be not allowed a claim far from humble, on those distinguishing characteristics of the sons of song. A name richer in promise England did not possess, and the mind insensible to the sweetness of his productions must indeed be a miserable one—the very climax of heartlessness. The subject of Endymion, his principal poem, is perhaps less attractive than one more natural and more agreeable to the general taste: mythological fictions do not now interest mankind; yet it does not follow therefrom that they should not be told in strains of exquisite poetry. His other poems possess sufficient attraction to interest every class of readers, and they will still be read when the sneers of ephemeral critics shall have long expired on the gross lips which impudently arrayed themselves against acknowledged truth, and the whole suffrage of the literary world. The base attack made with the hope of crushing the rising genius of young Keats, can never be forgotten: it was made against a youthful, friendless, virtuous, highly-gifted character, by a pen, equally reckless of veracity and justice, from the mean motive of a dislike to his political tenets. It appears that Keats had a presentiment he should never return to Eng-

land, and that he communicated it to more than one person. He is said to have wished to drink "of the warm South," and "leave the world unseen;" and his wish was accordingly fulfilled. There is something very impressive about the death of genius, and particularly of youthful genius. Poets, perhaps, have shared most of this feeling from mankind; indeed their labours which survive themselves are for ever creating it. Not only

"By fairy hands *their* knell is rung,
By forms unseen *their* dirge is sung,"

but the beautiful, the tender, and the wise, are perpetual sorrowers over their obsequies.

M. DE FONTANES.

This distinguished individual was born at Niort in 1761, and died at Paris on the 17th ult. He was of noble family. At the age of 21 he published a translation of Pope's "Essay on Man," which he subsequently revised and corrected. He was author of several poetical works, and at the commencement of the revolution published a journal called *The Moderator*. After the fall of Robespierre, he became a member of the Institute, and a professor in the Central Schools. He joined La Harpe in the publication of *Le Memorial*, which paper, with a number of others, was suppressed by the National Convention in 1797. M. de Fontanes then escaped to England, where he formed an acquaintance with the well-known ultra and author M. Châteaubriand, and they became indissoluble friends. Both returned to France when Bonaparte granted an amnesty to the emigrants, and they engaged with La Harpe and Bonald in the *Mercure de France*. M. de Fontanes became a member and afterwards president of the Legislative Body. In 1808 he was named *Grand Master of the University*, and senator in 1810. On the 1st of April, 1814, he declared for the Bourbons, was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the charter, and was elevated to the peerage on the first establishment of that body. His literary talents deservedly rendered him an ornament to his country, but his political principles seem to have been as flexible as those of the other girouettes of the day.

COLIN MACRAE, ESQ.

Lately, in the sixty-third year of his age, Colin Macrae, Esq. He was a native of Ross-shire, in the Highlands of Scotland; but the greater portion of his life was actively spent in the southern metropolis. His uncle, the late John M'Kenzie, Esq. of Lentran, was the founder and secretary of the Highland Society of London; and Mr. Macrae filled the situation of under-secretary to that very respectable and useful body. For such an office, few men could have been found better calculated; as, to an intimate acquaintance with the general antiquities, the language, the poetry, and the music, of the land of Ossian, the preservation of which is the chief object of the society, he united that strong national feeling, and that enthusiastic love of his country, which, under the guidance of a sound judgment, can never fail of producing the most beneficial results. Mr. Macrae was also secretary to the British Society for the Encouragement of the Fisheries, and for improving the Roads and Harbours of the Northern Coasts of Scotland. Of considerable learning, of extensive general information, and of happy conversational powers, Mr. Macrae's society was much sought for, and highly prized: nor was he less respected for his virtues, than admired for his talents, or beloved for his social qualities. His remains were deposited in the churchyard of St. Paul, Covent-garden.

JOSEPH AUSTIN, ESQ.

Died March 23d, in Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, Joseph Austin, Esq. in the 85th year of his age. He was formerly manager of the Theatres Royal at Manchester, Chester, Newcastle, &c. &c., and began his theatrical career under the immortal Garrick, by whom he was highly esteemed. He was intimate with most of the theatrical wits of the "olden time," and is mentioned by Churchill in the Rosciad:—

"Austin would always glisten in French silks."

Mr. Austin is believed to have been the last surviving actor noticed there. Tate Wilkinson speaks of him with respect in his Memoirs. He enjoyed his faculties to the last, and expired without a struggle in the arms of a beloved and affectionate daughter, whose unremitted attention to him in the decline of life was his last pleasure and solace.

SIR C. BUNBURY.

At his house in Pall-Mall, in the 82d year of his age, Sir Thos. Chas. Bunbury, Bart. of Great Barton, in Suffolk. He represented the county of Suffolk in Parliament for many years, and was one of those independent country gentlemen whom the lateness of the hours of sitting in the House of Commons induced to resign his seat. He was at one period of his life the most fortunate speculator on

the turf, particularly at Newmarket; and at his death possessed the first bred stud in the kingdom, the whole of which will now probably be brought to the hammer. It is remarkable that the worthy Baronet was never known to wear gloves; and although he was a constant pedestrian when in town, in all weathers, he was never seen on the *pavé* without extremely "clean hands."

ALEXANDER STEPHENS, ESQ.

At his villa near Chelsea, on the 24th ult., Alexander Stephens, Esq. well known in the literary circles of the metropolis. He was a native of Elgin, and educated in the University of Aberdeen, from which town he came to London, and entered the Middle Temple. He afterwards obtained a commission in the army, and served in the West Indies. Being placed on half-pay, he married, and fixed himself in the neighbourhood of London. His habits of life were retired, yet he often distinguished himself in the concerns of the parish where he resided. He was chairman of the Middlesex Grand Jury, when the conduct of Governor Aris, of Cold-Bath-Fields prison notoriety, was arraigned, and a petition presented respecting him to the House of Commons, which ultimately led to his dismissal from the trust which he had so much abused. Mr. Stephens conducted with honour and success the claim to the Roxburgh peerage in the House of Lords. In person he was above the middle size, and he generally spoke with an energy and fulness of voice corresponding with his appearance. He was fond of a limited circle of society, and possessed eminent conversational powers, with rich stores of anecdote, and remarkable urbanity of manners. He wrote much for the press, but had a dislike to the appearance of his name in public. Two volumes of "The History of the Wars of the French Revolution" were written by him; and the principal periodical publications of the day were indebted to his contributions. He edited the "Founders of the French Republic," in two volumes; nine out of the eleven volumes of the "Public Characters," the "Biographical Indexes to the Houses of the Lords and Commons," the "Annual Necrology" published in 1799, and the "Annual Obituary," of which he had just completed the volume for 1820.

RICHARD TWISS, ESQ.

This gentleman died at Somers Town, at a very advanced age, on the 5th of March. He was well known in the literary world by his publications; some of which obtained a very extended circulation, and no inconsiderable share of popularity. At an early period of his life, he wrote and published "Travels through Spain and Portugal," which attracted much notice. He was also author of "A Trip to Paris," "Anecdotes of Chess," "Miscellanies," and a "Tour in Ireland," a work in which was contained much humour and freedom of remark. He once possessed an ample fortune, which he injured by speculating in an unsuccessful manufacture of paper from straw.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

Died on the 6th instant, at Mountstewart, the Most noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry; and, on the 9th, in obedience to his Lordship's own express desire, his remains were interred, privately, in the family vault at Newtownards. The Noble Marquis was born 27th September, 1739—married first, June 3d, 1766, Sarah Frances Seymour, second daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, and has issue by her, (who died July 17th, 1770,) Alex. Francis, who died in May 1769. Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, (now Marquis of Londonderry,) born June 18th, 1769, and married Jan. 9th, 1794, Amelia Hobart, youngest daughter and coheiress of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire.—The marquis married secondly, June 7th, 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, by whom he had issue the present Lord Stewart, two sons and eight daughters. His lordship was descended from Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, second son of Sir William Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor to the Earls of Galloway. His lordship was created Baron, Nov. 18th, 1789—Viscount, October 6th, 1795—Earl, August 19th, 1796—and Marquis, January 22d, 1816—and was one of the twenty-eight Representative Peers of Ireland.

GOVERNOR HUNTER.

Lately died, aged 83, J. Hunter, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red. He entered the navy at an early age, and served under three successive sovereigns. In 1786 he was appointed Captain of the Sirius, and formed, in conjunction with the late Governor Phillips, the first settlement in New South Wales. In 1794 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of that colony.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Flint, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss S. Chapman—At Risley, Mr. R. Jacomb, to Miss S. Kemp.

Died.] At Bedford, Rev. W. Freeman.

BERKSHIRE.

Births.] At Twyford, Mrs. Forster, of a son—Mrs. Bird, of Eton, of two daughters—At Woodley Lodge, Mrs. Wheeble, of a son.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. J. Martin, to Miss Walley—At Wokingham, J. Adams, esq. to Miss H. Laurence—Mr. W. Goatley, of Speenhamland, to Miss Hancock.

Died.] At Newbury, Mr. J. King—At Reading, Mrs. Frewin—At Warfield, Mrs. Clark—At Twyford, Mrs. Forster—At Slough, Mr. W. Hazell.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Clarke, of Stoney Stratford, to Miss J. Hillier—Mr. J. Barnes, of Wavendon, to Miss A. Blunson, of Northampton.

Died.] At Great Marlow, J. Johnson, esq.—At North Crawley, Mr. W. Fisher.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Newmarket, Mr. F. Sharp, to Miss Lee—At Addenham, Mr. J. Golding, to Miss M. Negus—At March, Mr. Matthews, to Miss Catton—At Cambridge, Rev. C. E. Keene, to Miss R. F. Shiffner.

Died.] At Whittlesford, Mr. D. Maynard, 73—At March, Mrs. Fox—Mr. F. Cobb, 81—At Fulbourn, Mrs. Cockerton—At Witchford, near Ely, Mr. C. Cross.

CHESHIRE.

Births.] At Norton Priory, Lady Brooke, of a daughter—At Ollerton, Mrs. Glegg, of a daughter.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. S. Whittingham, to Mrs. Bennet—Mr. W. Higginson, to Mrs. Ashworth, of Manchester—At Great Budworth, Mr. W. Seddon, to Miss A. Carter—At Bowdon, Mr. Wright, to Miss S. Amers.

Died.] At Christleton, H. Pulsford, esq.—At Chester, Mr. T. Bunnell—Miss M. Ridgway—Mr. Evans—Mrs. S. Hanmer—At Middlewich, Mr. R. Pickmere—At Carrington, Mr. J. Daine, 87—At Nantwich, Miss M. Wrench—At Eccles, Miss Blackburne—At Neston, Mr. R. Webb—At Middlewich, Mr. R. Pickmore—At Stockport, Mrs. Pickford, 80—Mrs. Prescot—At Grange, Mrs. Rainford, 90—At Macclesfield, Rev. L. Pollock.

CORNWALL.

Directions have been received for the immediate extension of the present pier at St. Michael's Mount; the foundation-stones are ready, and will be put down the first favourable opportunity. It is expected that the whole will be completed before the ensuing winter. The depth of water by this alteration will be increased to 15 feet, at neap tides, and to 21 feet at spring tides. The pier will then be capable of affording shelter to nearly 200 sail of vessels, and will, no doubt, be the means of preserving many lives and much property, as it will afford a secure shelter to vessels in cases of distress; it will also add much to the beauty of the place.

Births.] At Truro, Mrs. J. T. Nankivell, of a daughter—Mrs. E. Turner, of a daughter.

Married.] At Redruth, Mr. S. Abbott, to Miss C. P. Jenkin, of Trewergie—At St. Martin's, Mr. C. Triggs, to Miss A. Deeble—At Maker, Mr. S. Bawden, to Mrs. Miller—At Falmouth, Mr. J. Cornish, to Miss Cummins—At St. Austle, Mr. J. Drew, to Miss Glanvill—Mr. Drew, to Miss A. Drew—At Helston, Mr. J. Ferris, to Miss M. Andrews.

Died.] At Callington, Mr. J. Harris, 79—Near Bodmin, Mrs. Read—At Launceston, Mrs. Nicholls—At Week St. Mary, Rev. E. Baynes—At his seat at Enys, near Penyrn, Francis Enys, esq. 69. He retired to rest, apparently in good health, and was found quite dead by his servant the next morning. Mr. Enys was most deservedly esteemed by his numerous friends, and respected by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, or who knew his character.

CUMBERLAND.

Births.] At Knayton, a labourer's wife, of 3 boys, all doing well.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss E. Ridley—Mr. G. Scott, to Miss E. Hinde—Mr. W. Bush, to Miss S. Gibson—Mr. G. Barnes, to Miss M. Thompson—Mr. R. Davidson, to Miss J. Davidson—At Stanwix Church, Mr. W. Hope, to Miss M. Brown—At Penrith, Mr. J. Hudson, to Miss J. Kitchen—At Kirkoswald, Mr. Bateman, to Miss Varty.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Scarrow—Mr. W. Mattinson—Mr. J. Young—Mr. Mathison — Mrs. Cowen — Mr. A. Galcher, 23—Mr. R. Faulder—Mrs. N. Bradley—At Penrith, Mrs. Harrison—At Wigton, Sarah Johnstone, 110.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Rev. Richard Whinfield, late curate of Coniscliffe, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Heynor, Derbyshire.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Mr. R. Parker, to Miss J. Shaw.

Died.] At Barlow Mills, near Chesterfield, Miss J. Willson—At White Hill, near Derby, R. Bateman, esq. one of the magistrates of the county—At the Pastures, J. C. Twisleton, 84—At Derby, Mr. W. Thompson.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Hobbs, M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, chaplain to the Marquis of Head-

fort, and rector of Cossington, in Somerset, is instituted to the rectory of Templeton, in Devon, on the presentation of Sir William Templer Pole, of Shute, in Devon, baronet, void by the death of the Rev. Charles Buckland.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Stafford Charles Northcote, A.B. to the rectory of Upton Pyne, in the diocese of Exeter, on the presentation of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, of Pynes, bart. void by the resignation of the Rev. Hugh Northcote.

Births.] At Great Torrington, Mrs. Deane, of a son—At Teignmouth, the lady of Sir E. Stanhope, of a son—Mrs. Forrest, R.N. of a son.

Married.] At Sidmouth, Mr. T. Ayres, to Mrs. Bellamy—At Axminster, G. W. Poole, esq. to Miss Forward—At Thorverton, G. S. Luke, esq. to Miss M. B. Forest—At Exeter, Mrs. Bartlett—At Teignmouth, J. Silifant, esq. to Miss C. Woolcombe—At Honiton, W. Woodward, esq. to Miss E. Basligh.

Died.] At Colyton, Mrs. Spurway, 82—At Sidmouth, Mrs. Reynolds—At Totness, Mrs. Taunton—At Collumpton, H. Brutton, esq. 90—Rev. J. V. Brutton—At Sidmouth, Rev. W. Jenkins—At Stonehouse, Plymouth, M. Clark, 108; she was present with her husband at the battle of Fontenoy—Rev. A. J. Simon, Catholic clergyman, deeply regretted—At Tiverton, Mr. B. Branscomb, 88—At Bellair, near Plymouth, Capt. Elphinstone, R.N.—At Cornwood, near Plymouth, J. Sherrill, 100.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bere Regis, Mr. R. Shepherd, 86, to Miss C. Singleton, 27—At Dorchester, Mr. C. Miles, to Miss Harris—At Weymouth, Major Faulkner, to Miss Mackay—Rev. J. Gould, to Miss L. Gould.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. E. Cousins—At Weymouth, Mr. W. Oakley.

DURHAM.

The foundation-stone for a new subscription library has been laid on the site of the old gaol at Durham; Dr. Fenwick delivered an address to the company on the occasion.

Birth.] At Durham, Mrs. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. P. Kelley, to Miss E. Milton—At Darlington, Mr. Ranker, to Miss Hey—Mr. E. Cowley, to Mrs. R. Dent—At Durham, Mr. J. Caldcleugh, to Miss J. Young.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. Parkinson—Mr. A. Gance—Mr. J. Wester—Mr. R. Scott—At South Shields, Mrs. Robson—At Durham, Mr. R. Burlinson, 84—Miss Woodfield—At Darlington, Mr. W. Dixon, 73—Mrs. Walker, 83—At South Shields, Mrs. H. Marshall, 101—Mr. G. Wood, 97—Lately, J. Austin, esq. 86, the last remaining actor mentioned in Churchill's Rosciad.

ESSEX.

Birth.] At Austey House, Mrs. Watt, of a son.

Married.] At Rawreth, Mr. Stock, to Miss Adey—At Sturmer, J. Mayhew, esq. to Miss A. Purkis—At Rayleigh, Mr. Clay, to Miss S. A. Bullock.

Died.] Mr. T. Green, of Purleigh Hall, near Witham—Mr. J. Bendell, 84—At Boyton Cross, Mr. J. Spiltimber, 82—At Moulsham, Mr. J. Smelt—At Springfield, Mrs. Andrews—At Kelverdon, Mrs. H. O. Crabb—At Walthamstow, Mr. T. Scurr—At Stanstead Hall, Mr. Collard.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

April 2, about 12 o'clock at night, a tremendous thunder-storm passed over Bristol, accompanied with hail, rain, and a violent gale of wind. The electric fluid struck the north end of that venerable and majestic pile of building, Redcliff Tower, and entered the upper bell-loft window, the stones of which were forced out, and thrown in different directions, and a large aperture made; the beam which supported one of the bells was shattered in several places, in such a manner as to render it useless; it then passed down the bell-wire; a large quantity of lead on the roof was rolled up, and nearly 3 cwt. of stone dislodged. The pieces of wire which were found had all the appearance of having been in an intense fire. At Stanton Drew, 13 sheep were found dead, killed by the lightning; the wool upon the whole of them appeared singed in one direction.

The new London road from Bristol, through Acton Turville, in this county, was commenced on the 19th of March, and is expected to be finished in September, as there are between 200 and 300 men employed upon it.

Births.] At North Mead House, Mrs. Trotman, of a son—Mrs. Austin, of the Warren, of a son.

Married.] At St. Mary de Lode, Mr. B. Bonnor, to Miss M. A. Rickets—S. B. Baghott, esq. of the 80th regt. to Miss Lloper, of Tetbury—At Bristol, Mr. M. Pratten, to Miss Perry—Mr. H. W. Gwyer, to Miss Pryant—Mr. J. H. Wyld, to Miss C. Gibbs.

Died.] At Corse, Mrs. Dobbins—At Cliffton, Mrs. Atherton—At Weston in Gordano, Rev. E. Newcome—At Bristol, Mrs. Tyler, 82—At Gloucester, Mr. Okey, solicitor—Mr. W. Cooke—Mrs. Allen—At Chalford, Mr. C. Gardiner—At Didmarton, Mrs. A. Webb—At Sheraton, J. Taylor, 103—At Berkley, Mr. J. Phillips—At Coleford, Mrs. Sutton.

HAMPSHIRE.

The magistracy of Southampton are erecting a commodious market-house at the bottom of Bridge-street, for the convenience of the numerous venders who have long occupied the centre of High-street; and it is in contemplation to erect, for its superstructure, a spacious lodge for the freemasons of the town.

Birth.] At Hambledon, Mrs. Morgan, of a daughter.

Married.] At Southampton, W. C. Keele, esq. to Miss Moore—J. Frazer, jun. esq. to Miss C. Malton—H. Wilson, esq. to Miss M. Buckler—At Newport, Mr. Linington, to Miss Selby—Mr. J. West, to Mrs. Caplen—Mr. J. Hall, to Miss Caplen—At Eversley, W. H. T. Hawley, esq. to Miss E. M. Broughton.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Simson—Mrs. Pinnock—Mr. J. Compton—Mrs. Howell—At St. Cross, Mr. J. Sims—At Alton, H. Easton,

esq.—At Southampton, Mrs. M. Burgess—Mrs. Middlecot—Mrs. Silley—At Brixton, Mr. Redston, 88—At Fratton, Mr. Hill, 80—At Newport, Lieut. E. Check—At Westbury House, the Dowager Lady Gage.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Dean and Chapter of Hereford have presented the Rev. Edward Howells, A.B. minor canon of that cathedral, to the vicarage of Preston with Blakemere, void by the death of the Rev. Lewis Maxey.

Birth.] Mrs. Symons, of Mynde Park, of a daughter.

Married.] At Hereford, Capt. J. Pritchett, to Miss L. Lechmere.

Died.] At Linton, Mr. J. Webb, 76, parish-clerk 48 years—At Dulas, Mr. W. Parry.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hertford, Mr. Penneburg, to Mrs. Mumford—At Watford, S. Smith, esq. to Miss J. E. Willmot.

Died.] At Hertford, Mrs. B. Squires—At Cheshunt, Mrs. Soames—At Bate, Mrs. Knipe.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Birth.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Biden, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. R. Smith, of Ramsey, to Miss Campion.

Died.] At Huntingdon, R. Gooch, esq.—At Colne, Mrs. S. Charter, 86.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, Mr. T. Eastes, to Mrs. Shrings—At Rochester, Mr. J. Dunt, to Miss M. South—At Buckland, Mr. J. Williams, to Miss Hart—At East Peckham, Mr. T. Boorman, to Miss Moncton—At Canterbury, Mr. Knight, to Miss E. A. Reader.

Died.] At Dover Heights, Mrs. Hubbard—Mrs. Sturgess—James Walker, esq. a magistrate for the county—At Aylesford, T. Golding, esq.—At Eltham House, Mrs. Aislabie—At Maidstone, Miss J. Briggs—Mrs. Charles, 75—At Rainham, Mrs. J. Cutler, 80—At Cole Hill, near Charing, Mr. Addis, 81—At Margate, Mrs. Tring—At Thorne Farm, Thanet, H. Wootton, esq.—At Rochester, C. Turner, esq.—Mrs. E. Compton, 95—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Dear—At Gravesend, Mrs. R. Ross, 76.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Brotherton, to Miss Goulding—At Liverpool, R. R. Lingard, esq. to Miss M. Monk.

Died.] At Preston, J. Grimshaw, esq. 81, late senior alderman of that corporation—At Reepham Moor, St. John Hunt, who was buried in his best suit, great coat, hat, &c. His tobacco-box, short pipe, walking-stick, &c. were deposited in his coffin—At Plymouth-grove, near Manchester, Mr. R. Skiklethorp—At Liverpool, Mrs. Gifford—Mr. P. Irlam, of Manchester, 43, calico-printer; a man highly respected among his connexions. He for some years conducted, with great credit to himself, the extensive print-works of Messrs. Duffy, Ball's Bridge, Dublin. His death was occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, the circumstances attending which were most singular and calamitous.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Birth.] At Misterton House, Mrs. Gough, of a son.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. T. Breedon, to Miss H. Hames—Mr. J. Dorset Pool, to Miss E. Hames.

Died.] At Tugby, Mrs. Huskisson—At Leicester, Mrs. Brewin, 75—At Arnsby, Mr. W. Adams, 88.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Rev. James Giffard, M.A. vicar of Wooton, is preferred to the vicarage of Cabourne, Lincolnshire; patron, Lord Yarborough.

The Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, M.A. has been presented by the Master and Fellows of Magdalene college, Cambridge, to the united rectory of Anderby cum Cumberworth, near Alford, in this county.

The Rev. Tho. Furness, A.B., of Hatcliffe, has been instituted to the rectory of Oxcomb, in this county, on the presentation of Benjamin Grant, esq. of Scamblesby.

Mr. W. E. Savage, usher of the free grammar-school at Moulton, is elected master of the grammar-school at Surfleet, in the room of his late father-in-law, Mr. John Brown, deceased.

Birth.] At Lowesby Hall, Lady Fowke, of a still-born daughter.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. W. Wakelin, to Miss Robinson—William Reader, jun. esq. to Miss J. D. Elmhirst—At Stamford, Mr. H. Tatum, to Miss Patrick—At Lincoln, Rev. H. Parsons, to Miss A. Hopkinson—At Caistor, Mr. Cocking, to Miss R. Atkinson.—At Horncastle, Mr. T. Spikins, to Mrs W. Soulby.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Cave, 83—Miss S. Jepson—Mr. J. Simpson, 79—Mrs. Maltby, 82—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Robinson, 84—At Spilsby, Mrs. M. Ward, 87—At Boston, F. Thirkill, esq. 79—At Foston, Mr. Ellis, 93—At Usselby, J. B. Elliot, esq. 72—At Scredington, Mr. Dexter, 75—At Wykeham, Mr. Lawson—At Horncastle, Mr. T. Bonifant—At Normanton, Mrs. Cole—At Stamford, Mr. Heppenstall, 76.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] In Agincourt-square, Monmouth, Mr. W. Day—Mrs. Perrott—At Lansoar, Mr. W. James—At Tregirog, Rev. J. Williams—At Nant-y-glo, Mrs. Williams.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. W. E. Girdlestone is instituted to the rectory and parish church of Kelling with Salthouse annexed.

The Rev. Thomas Barber, B.D. fellow of St. John's college, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Houghton Conquest cum Houghton Gildaple annexed.

Birth.] At Norwich, Mrs. Hamond, of a still-born daughter.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. R. Webb, to Miss M. A. Tomlinson—Capt. Pennington, R.N. to Miss S. A. Clarke—Mr. S. Plummer, to Miss R. Whall—Mr. J. Mason, to Miss M. A. Forster—Mr. J. Hales, to Miss E. Woodthorpe—Mr. J. J. Church, to Miss E. L. Forster—Mr.

J. J. Wright, to Miss E. Barnes—Mr. Higgins, to Miss M. A. Burrell—B. Culley, esq. of Trowse Hall, to Miss Drake—At Halham, Mr. S. Keeler, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Goulty, 88—Mr. T. Burton, 92—Rev. J. Lane, 84—Mrs. Delf, of Bungay, 77—At St. Andrew's, Norwich, Mrs. Angier, 78—At Holkham, Mrs. Blackwell, sister of the late Lord Sherborne and of Mrs. Coke—At Wisbeach, E. Stone, esq.—At Lakenham, Mrs. Bignold, 70—At East Harling, Mrs. Palmer, 77—At West Bradenham, Mrs. Anne Farrer—At Denton, Mrs. Balken, 87—In Little Cressingham, Mr. D. Windett, 78—At Yarmouth, Mr. C. Pitt, R.N.—Mr. J. Monument, 70—Mrs. Hare, 84—Mr. T. Morrisson—Mrs. M. Royal, 39—Mr. J. True, 85—Mrs. Bell, 77—At Lynn, Mr. G. Goddard—Mrs. Holland, 69—Mr. Hilton—Miss Jarvis—At Aylesham, Mr. V. Smith, 77—Mr. J. Amos, 88—At Briston, Mrs. Harris, 83—At Adleby, Mr. J. Utton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Births.] At Lathbury Parsonage, Mrs. Smyth, of a son—At Gillsborough, Mrs. Eddy, of twins.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. R. Jones, to Miss Marlow—At Dunchurch, Mr. J. Robbins, to Miss H. Smith.

Died.] At Loddington, Mrs. A. Warner, 82—At Winwick Warren, T. Lovell, esq.—At Northampton, Mr. T. Burnham—Mrs. Stevenson, 74—At Desborough, Mr. W. Cave, 76—At Cottesbrook, Mr. J. Packwood—At Blisworth, Mrs. A. Topping.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

On the 22d March, Mr. Henry Walton was elected master of the subscription school at Hexham, vice Mr. Gouinlock, resigned.

Births.] At Unerig Hall, Mrs. Christian, of a son—At Newcastle, Mrs. Fife, of a son.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. H. Scott, to M. Battersby—R. Weatherly, esq. to Miss E. Jopling—Mr. T. Bone, to Miss S. Harvey—At Kirby Stephen, Mr. T. Harrison, to Miss M. Robinson—At North Shields, Mr. T. Burn, to Miss M. Sim.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss A. Bruce—Mrs. Rymer—Mr. W. Winter—Mrs. R. Lambert—Mr. W. Turnbull—Mrs. E. Dobson—Mrs. M. Huntley, 77—Mr. J. Weatherhead, 82—Mrs. J. Lisle—J. Forster, esq. an alderman of that town—Mrs. Murray—Mr. Duncan—At North Shields, Mr. J. Isbister—At Morpeth, Mr. T. Wilson—Mrs. Short—At Hexham, Mrs. W. Atkinson, 70—Mrs. Dixon—At Gateshead, Mrs. Edwards.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Francis Martin, second son of the Rev. S. Martin, of Warsop, in this county, and student of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been elected to the senior scholarship on Dr. Bell's foundation, in that university.

Birth.] At Flintham House, Mrs. T. B. Hildyard, of a son.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Elliot, to Miss A. Smith—Mr. J. Filkington, to Miss C. Lemon—Mr. G. Astley, to Miss S. Weston—Mr. J. Murdin, to Miss L. Streets—Mr. T. Mayo, to Miss S. Hickling—At Farnsfield, Mr. H. Jackson, to Miss M. Hurt.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Bailey—Mr. E. Evans—Mrs. F. Willoughby, of Higham Cliff—Mr. J. Wyatt—Mrs. Calton—At Worksop, Mrs. A. Thacker—At Newark, S. Allen, esq. 77—At Mansfield, Mr. Bower—At Edwalton, Mrs. T. Holmes—At Rampton, Mr. W. Coulson, 84—At East Retford, Mr. T. Plant—At Rufford, Mrs. White, 81.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Bicester, Mrs. Mansel, of a daughter.

Married.] At Holywell Church, Mr. T. Joy, to Miss M. Thorp, of Oxford.

Died.] The Rev. W. Stalman, M.A. fellow and mathematical lecturer of Brazenose college—At Steeple Aston, Mrs. Jordan, 78—At Bicester, Mrs. Cross—At Banbury, Mrs. Wyatt—At Oxford, Mr. W. Carter—At Chalgrove, Mr. J. Hollier—At Wolvercot, Mr. J. Rowland—At Lower Heyford, Mr. R. Creek.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Okeham, Mrs. Dunstan—Mr. G. Beaver—At Empingham, Mr. W. Gilford.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Severn is likely, in the ensuing summer, to become a scene of much pleasure and traffic; steam-vessels are to be employed to navigate it. One is now building to run from Stourport to Gloucester and back every day; she will be beautifully fitted, and capable of accommodating 500 persons; her passage down with the stream will not exceed four hours, and her return not more than seven hours; her draft of water, with her machinery, and two hundred persons on board, will not exceed twelve inches. A company is forming to carry this plan into effect.

The Rev. T. L. Lowe, M.A. of Gumley, Worcestershire, has been preferred to the second portion of the rectory of Holgate.

Birth.] At Hodnet Rectory, Mrs. Heber, of a daughter.

Married.] At Chirbury, Mr. Griffiths, to Miss H. Chelmick—R. Gough, esq. of Tettenhall, to Miss C. Tunnicliffe—At St. Chad's, Mr. W. Nealor, to Miss S. Eddowes—Mr. Carter, of Lyth Hill, to Mrs. E. Walton—At St. Julian's, Mr. J. Cadman, of Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Lloyd—At Oswestry, Mr. J. Cound, to Miss S. Tomley.

Died.] At Much Wenlock, Mrs. C. Morrel, 78—At the Tuckies, near Broseley, T. Bryan, esq. 71—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Evans—Mr. Hama, 76—At Onslow, Mrs. Howell—At Hallons, J. Tongue, esq.—At Brocton, Mrs. Stubbs—At Wroxeter, Mr. J. Williams, 73—At Cardington, Mr. T. Crowther—At Lizard Grange, Mr. T. Weaver—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. J. Smith—At Ludlow, Mr. J. Goodwin—At Donnington, the Rev. T. M. Taylor—At Oswestry, Mrs. A. Morris, 72—Mr. R. Jones—At Ellerton Hall, T. Taylor, esq.—At Wem, G. Walford, esq. 82.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Wednesday the 4th ult. the Rev. Pinkstan Arundel French, M.A. rector of Odcombe, in

this county, was inducted to the rectory of Thornfalcon, on the presentation of Mr. Batten.

Births.] At Bath, Mrs. Langharne, of a son —Mrs. Thorne, and Mrs. Gough, of sons.

Married.] At Wincanton, Mr. A. Hoskins, to Miss Thorne—At Bath, Mr. E. Bilson, to Miss Holdship, Mr. W. H. Booth, to Miss E. Mitchel—R. Langford, esq. to Miss Simpson—M. Bell, esq. to Miss Williamson—At Painswick Church, Mr. H. Painter, to Miss E. Loveday.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Twisden, 78—Hugh Bailey, esq.—Mr. J. Sheldon, 82—Mrs. Knipe, —Mrs. Newman—Alexander Oswald, esq.—At Norton Down House, Miss Hippesly—At Castle Cary, Mr. S. Burge—At Bath Poole, Mrs. Stone —At Taunton, Mrs. Bury, 82—At Bridgwater, Mr. L. Pollard, 82—Mr. W. Read, 76—At Belton House, Mrs. Adams—At Bedminster, Mr. R. Brydges, 83—At Midsummer Norton, W. Kelson, esq.—At Milverton, Mrs. Richards, 72 —At Wells, S. Davies, esq.—At South Brent, Mr. W. Frost—At Glastonbury, Miss H. Panter —At Wivelscombe, Mr. J. Harvey.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The iron trade is reviving in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and South Wales, and bar iron has already advanced twenty shillings a ton, with a prospect of further advancement.

Died.] At Leek, J. Ley, esq. 79—J. H. Alsop, esq.

SUFFOLK.

The Rev. R. M. Mant, of Stowmarket, has been presented to the vicarage of Mountsea, and the rectory and vicarage of Killodiernan, by the Bishop of Killaloe, his brother.

Birth.] Mrs. Power, of Gifford's Hall, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. W. Perry, of Waldringfield, to Mrs. Clark—At Thetford, Mr. T. Mann, to Miss M. Sterne—At Friston, Mr. J. Westrip, to Miss Orford—At Alderton, Mr. G. Utting, to Miss Brown—At Woodbridge, Mr. F. Sharpe, to Miss Lee—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Priest, to Miss Main—Mr. J. Bristo, to Miss Dickerson—At Laxfield, Mr. Wright, to Miss Garrard.

Died.] At Beccles, Mr. J. Veasey—At Stamford, near Saxmundham, Mrs. J. Smith—At Hadleigh, Mrs. A. Ellisdon—At Hesset, Mr. T. Chinnery—At Ipswich, Mrs. Hythe, 73—At Sudbury, Miss Clerk—At Woodbridge, Mr. E. Walford, son of the Rev. W. Walford—At Redgrove, Miss M. A. Flowerdew—Mrs. Smith, of Sternfield—At Mellis, Mrs. J. Bullock—At Bury, Mrs. Little—At Belstead, R. Prettyman, esq.—At Offton, Mr. T. Emsden, 76—At Framsden, Mr. Tolmash—At Blaxhall, Mrs. Browne —At Bury, G. Western, esq. one of the surveyors of the general post-office—At Bromford, Mrs. Cullum—At Bungay, Mr. S. Delf—At Bentley, Mr. W. Alderton—At Melton, C. T. Sharpe, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Sir H. Pyam, to Miss Jackson, of Petersham.

Died.] Near Cuckfield, W. Sheath, esq.—At Brighton, Sir C. Edmonstone, M.P. for Stirling—At New Fishbourne, Mr. T. Midhurst, 81 —At Halnaker, Mr. A. Barrar, 82.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Yates, to Miss J. Parkes—Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Moore, of Diphon's Farm—Mr. B. Walton, to Miss Wills—At Rugby, Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss Butlin.

Died.] At Leamington, C. Newman, esq. 83 —At Camp Hill, near Nuneaton, Miss Frances Ludford—Lady E. Townsend, wife of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington Hall—Mrs. E. Overton, of Little Harborough, near Rugby, 90.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Noble, to Miss A. Lewthwaite.

WILTSHIRE.

Births.] At Charlton House, Mrs. Polhill, of a daughter—At Bishop Cennings, Mrs. Macdonald, of a daughter—At Rushall, Lady Poore, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Bennet, of Codford, to Miss C. Bennett—At Devizes, Mr. W. Beny, to Miss Page.

Died.] At Wilton, Mrs. Musselwaite—At South Damerham, Mrs. E. Davidson, 73—At Marlborough, Mrs. Brockway—At Salisbury, Mrs. Butler—Miss Caroline Warden—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Martin—At Tisbury, Mr. M. Alford, 94—Mr. T. Shipman, of Dinton, 75—At Stoke Park, Lady Taylor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At the Rock, Mr. S. Weaver, to Miss Holt—At Pensax, W. H. Peel, esq. to Miss Clutton.

Died.] At Great Malvern, Mrs. J. Comyn.—At Worcester, Miss C. Burney—Miss Neate—At Bewdley, T. Hayley, esq. 62—At Bromsgrove, Mr. J. Wilkinson—At Withwood Heath, Mr. R. Edwards.

YORKSHIRE.

The Rev. Edward Jones, for 31 years curate of Whitchurch, is inducted to the rectory of Dunnington, near York, on the presentation of the Earl of Bridgewater.

Births.] At Hull, Mrs. Raikes, of a daughter —At Doncaster, Mrs. Childers, of a daughter.

Married.] At Sculcoates, Mr. Green, to Miss M. Gunnee—At Hull, Mr. J. Birkett, to Miss Westerdale—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss F. Lascelles —Mr. W. Wade, to Miss S. Woollen, of Sheffield—At Whixley, Mr. J. H. Sampson, to Miss M. Shipton—At Calverley, Mr. J. Varley, to Miss H. Gomersal—At Leeds, Mr. J. Giles, to Miss Wood—Mr. J. Mallalieu, to Miss A. Holder—Mr. W. Whitely, to Miss M. Gothard—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Waite, to Mrs. S. Nelstrop, being the lady's fifth marriage—At Doncaster, Mr. E. Rooke, to Miss E. Staveley—Mr. W. Foulstone, of Stonegrave, to Miss Greame—At Almondbury, Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss J. Eastwood.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. E. Shepherd, 80—Mr. R. Parker, 87—Mrs. E. Collier—Mrs. A. Overton—Mrs. Story—Mr. J. Knight—Mr. G. Story, 83—At Cotingham, G. J. Swann, esq.—At York, Mr. T. Hanson—At Leeds, W. Walker, esq.—Mr. W. Greenwood—Mr. W. Martin—Mr. A. Pontey—Near Leeds, Mrs. Bedford, 81—Mr. J.

Brittlebank, of Newmiller Dam, 90—At Ripon, Mrs. Carter—G. Coates, esq.—Mr. R. Shaw—At Beverley, Mrs. Duesberry—Mr. S. Wilson, 78—Wm. Wharam, esq. 72—At Doncaster, J. Jackson, esq.—T. Brooke, esq.—At Sculcoates, Mrs. Reader—At Hallfield House, J. Brooke, esq.—At Thornton Hall, near Bedale, F. Dodsworth, D.D. 83—At Whitby, Mrs. Stonehouse, 87—Near Wakefield, Mr. J. Matthewman, 74—At Halifax, Miss Butterworth—Mr. J. Horsfall, 72—Miss E. Atkinson—Near Leeds, Mrs. Priestley, sister-in-law to the late Dr. Priestley, 89—Mrs Blackburn—At Shipley, near Bradford, Mrs. Myers, 90—At Hexton, Mrs. Hulme—John Ikin, esq. of Roe Head. Mr. Ikin left Huddersfield, upon a spirited horse, and, as was his practice, was riding at full speed. The night was not particularly dark, but the violent speed at which he was riding probably prevented him from observing the approach of a chaise, and his horse, which took the wrong side of the road, coming in contact, he was thrown, and falling with his head against the corner of the chaise, expired.

WALES.

The Rev. John Jones, vicar of Holywell, has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, to the vicarage of Cwm, in the county of Flint.

Holyhead Road.—The new line from Pont-y-padock to Kernioge-mawr, through Pentre Voylas, was opened on the 8th ult. It will save in distance about three quarters of a mile, besides avoiding several steep hills.

Births.] At Llwynbarried, Radnor, Mrs. Evans, of a son—At Bryn, Mrs. Burton, of a son—At Red Hill, near Beaumaris, Mrs. Sparrow, of a daughter—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Hughs, of a daughter.

Married.] At Yspyttu, Mr. D. Davies, to Miss J. Roberts—At Llangonhafal, Mr. T. Roberts, of Cefn-y-gwr-du, to Miss S. Folkes—Mr. D. Davies, of Festiniog, to Miss J. Lewis.

Died.] At Rosehill, Denbighshire, E. Jones, esq.—At Llangollen, R. Price, esq.—At Bala, Mr. T. Jones—At Pentre Voylas, Mr. M. Lloyd—At Montgomery, Mrs. Humphreys—At Cardigan, Mr. J. Matthias—Near Capel Carig, J. Parry, esq.—At Mold, Mr. J. Richards—Robert Owen, esq. of Dyffryn Aur, near Llanrwst—At Tuydee Park, Abergavenny, Mrs. Naish, 76—At Chepstow, Miss E. Fryer—At Hanmere, Mr. Cartwright.

SCOTLAND.

The steam-boiler in the still-house at Lochrin distillery, near Edinburgh, lately burst with a tremendous explosion, by which two of the workmen were killed, and several others were more or less injured. A gentleman from the country, while viewing the premises, received considerable injury.

Births.] In Edinburgh, Mrs. Mansfield, of a daughter—Mrs. Macleod, of Cadboll, of a son—At Auchenard, Mrs. Alston, of a daughter—At Largs, Mrs. Reid, of a son.

Married.] At Annan, Mr. W. Lawson, 73, to Miss J. Lawson, 19, "January and May"—At Aberdeen, P. M'Arthur, esq. to Miss A. Gallaway—At Kenmore Castle, Mr. J. Maitland, to Miss F. Dalzell—At Glasgow, Mr. J. Moffat, to Miss J. M'Vicar—At Edinburgh, W. Young, M.D. to Miss M. White—Lieut. Grant, of 92d regt. to Miss M. Erskine—At Torbreck, A. Fraser, esq. 77—At Aberdeen, Mr. J. Hardy, to Miss R. Forrester—Mr. A. Crombie, to Miss Nicolson—At West Bank, Porto Bello, J. S. Struthers, esq. to Miss M. Guthrie.

Died.] At Watterstein, Mrs. Bethune—At Aberdeen, Mrs. Blackie—At Eimerik, Mrs. Kelly—At Perth, Mr. Clark—At Haddington, Lieut. J. Henning—Mrs. Donald M'Donald—At Edinburgh, J. Bonar, esq.—Miss G. E. Fraser, of Rhines, Sutherlandshire—Dr. Gregory.

IRELAND.

Births.] In Dublin, Mrs. G. Bryen, of a daughter—Mrs. Barton, of a son—Mrs. M'Pherson, Mrs. Cane, of sons—Mrs. Boswell, of a daughter—Mrs. Warren, of a son—In Galway, Mrs. Lynch, of a son and heir—At Springmount, Mrs. Becher, of a daughter.

Married.] At Mallow, the Rev. M. Moore, to Mrs. Leader—At Cork, J. B. Cotter, esq. to Miss J. A. Long—At Newport, co. Tipperary, W. P. Jacob, esq. to Miss C. M. Long—At Londonderry, W. Curry, esq. to Miss Curry—At Adare Church, co. Limeric, G. T. Croker, esq. to Miss A. H. Walcott—At Cork, R. Johnson, esq. to Miss J. Rogers—Lieut. Evanson, R.N. to Miss E. Connell—Near Ennis, F. Hales, esq. to Miss C. Barnwell—At Gortlee, co. Donegal, Lieut. Kennedy, to Miss E. Rolleston.

Died.] In Dublin, Mrs. Rylance—Moore Echlin, esq.—Mr. M. Kenny—Mrs. A. V. Waters—Miss M. Barry—Mrs. Butler—L. S. Ball, esq.—The Rev. T. Smyth, D.D. 78—Mrs. Monck—At Castle Willington, co. Tipperary, J. Willington, esq.—At Tullamore, L. Rosborough, esq.—At Garlandstown, co. Westmeath, Mrs. Tighe—At Waterford, Mrs. Kingston—J. Bagge, esq.—At Clare, co. Mayo, A. Higgins, esq. 80—At Brookhill, Mr. Gore—At Monaghan, the Rev. M. Trumble—In Londonderry, Mrs. Maxwell—At Limeric, Mrs. White—Miss Carroll—J. C. Russel, esq.—At Tullaha, co. Limeric, Mrs. James—At Newry, Mrs. Ewing, 93—At Blennerville House, co. Cork, Sir R. Blennerhasset—At Newhall, E. Macdonnell, esq.—At Ballyvaughan, Mrs. E. Bushell, 84—John Hillman, esq. of Leitrim, near Castledawson, co. Londonderry, at the age of 115 years. This gentleman maintained his vigour both of mind and body to the last day—At Loughreagh, T. Burke, esq.—At Tyrrelpass, Rev. H. Usher—At Limerick, C. O'Callaghan, esq.—Miss E. Hodges—At Killmacomb, Mr. J. Ivie—At Cork, Mrs. T. Scotland.